The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Formalities to be Observed in Presenting the Japanese.

Punctilious Regard Shown to all their Wishes.

The Arms Committee to be Balloted for in the Senate.

Why the New-York Tribune is Taken by Texas Rebels.

Progress of Codification of the United States Postal Laws.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The official reception of the Japanese Embassy will take place to-morrow and will be of the most precise and formal character. The official programme has been arranged between Secretary FISH and the Chief of the Embassy with the utmost particularity of detail, this being a point upon which the Japanese are peculiarly sensitive. Probably no such formality as now proposed for to-morrow has been seen in this country for many years, if ever. The reception will take place in the east room. The President, accompanied by the Vice-President, the Cabinet, Speaker of the House, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and the officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, will take position in line according to rank on the east side of the east room, at precisely 12 o'clock, between 12 and 12:05, as the programme with great precision states, the Japanese will enter the room and take position in the same line, and in order of rank. When all is in readiness, IWAKURA, the chief Embassador, at the head of the Japanese line, will turn half round, and read his address to the President, and the President will respond. This done the Secretary of State will present the American officials in order to the members of the Embassy, who will bow and retire to their former position. When the presentation is over the frigid formality will abate, and the occasion will assume more of the character of a general reception. The Japanese will be in the full court costume of their country with hats. Straw-colored gloves have been strictly prescribed as the positive prerequisite for all Americans present at the special request of the Japanese.

THE RUMORED INTENTION TO GO TO CHURCH.

There was a dense crowd at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, many persons in addition to the usual attendants having been attracted thither by reports that the Japanese Embassy would occupy seats especially set apart for them. Several of the visitors came to the church, but they did not satisfy the public expectation. Before Dr. NEWMAN commenced the delivery of his sermon he said the announcement had been made in newspapers without his authority, but that next Sunday, as he had been informed by Minister DE LONG, the Embassy, or a part of them, will visit the church. It should here be remarked that the Embassy thus far have made no calls, etiquette preventing them from doing so until after they shall have been officially received by the President.

WHY REBELS TAKE THE TRIBUNE.

Gen. W. T. CLARK, of Texas, made a speech in the House, yesterday, in which he vindicated the Republican Party in Texas from the libels of the minority Kuklux report, and the New-York *Tribune*. He gave the particulars of the indictment of Gov. DAVIS and the development of the bribery of the Grand Jury which brought in the bill. He exposed the financial mismanagement of the Democratic Party in Texas, and said the *Tribune* was read in that State by rebels. It will be remembered that Mr. GREELEY personally began his Presidential movement in Texas, and during his visit to that State he sought to induce Gen. CLARK to come out against GRANT. CLARK refused. GREELEY went back to Vicksburg and made that speech, in which he declared that the day would come when the memory of LEE and JACKSON would be venerated equally with the patriot dead of the Union. The Democracy of Texas then subscribed freely to the *Tribune*, and Mr. GREELEY has since never omitted an opportunity to prejudge, by malicious attacks, the case of Gen. CLARK, now before the Elections Committee for judicial decision. Gen. CLARK simply refused to support HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency.

THE PROPOSED ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Committee which the Senate has ordered to investigate the sale of arms will, perhaps, be balloted for to-morrow. This course would be strictly according to the rule in reference to the selection of committees. It is regarded as certain that any attempt to take from the table and adopt the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. CAMERON, naming a committee without Mr. SCHURZ being upon it, will provoke a new and perhaps long and personal debate. While there is admitted to be no Parliamentary law or courtesy which would assign Mr. SCHURZ to the Committee, there are those who are determined to find fault if his wish to be upon it is disregarded, and for this reason many think as a matter of policy it would be better to appoint him and give him a commission, to be as unfair as he can. The motion to proceed to ballot for a committee is debatable if any one choose to debate it, but it would seem almost impossible that any one can have the presumption to bring on a political discussion on a motion to execute a rule of the Senate. The ballot will, moreover, be the fairest way of determining the real wish of the Senate on this subject. It is not understood that such a course has been decided upon, but it has been spoken of, and ought without doubt to prevail. Whether Mr. SCHURZ will get an election is something of a problem, as he has sworn, in substance, to bring in an adverse report, in any event. There has been no caucus manipulation of this subject, and every Senator can do as he pleases in regard to the subject.

PATENT OFFICE GAZETTE.

The publication of the weekly official *Patent Office Gazette*, which was begun sometime ago, has been received with favor by inventors, patent attorneys and others whose business is connected with the office. The Commissioner has now under consideration a plan to increase the usefulness of this *Gazette* by annexing to it drawings giving the essential and important features of each invention. The price to subscribers, which was placed at $5 per year, will be somewhat enlarged, perhaps doubled, if the new scheme is authorized by Congress. Already the *Gazette* has a large subscription list. If the drawings are added, it can be made to take the place of the old annual reports, and will take every week to those who are interested enough to pay a small subscription, the same information which they see in the old reports after two years or more of waiting. The plan will reduce the expense to the Government, which is another recommendation.

CODIFYING THE POSTAL LAWS.

Among the duties which the Senate will not be able to leave undone at the adjournment of the session is action upon the codification of the Postal laws. The revised code was passed by the House in the last Congress, but never received the action of the Senate. It was again introduced in the last Spring's session of the present Congress, and was the first bill which the House passed this Winter. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads has tried several times to bring the bill before the Senate, but the business of President-making, or rather the attempts at unmaking, has left no time for its consideration. The edition of Postal laws which has been distributed is nearly exhausted, and a new edition must soon be printed, and it ought to be revised. Some laws have been wholly repealed, some partially, and in some cases laws contradict each other, and the whole is cumbersome, making it difficult for Postmasters to learn fully what their duties are. The new Postal Code is very long, and will require two or three days of the Senate's time. No fear is expressed that it will not be acted upon, but time begins to seem short. Among the amendments which the Senate will propose is a section establishing the system of penny postal cards, which is now in use in most of the countries of Europe. The feeling in favor of postal cards is gaining ground, and it is believed the issue will be authorized. Its introduction will be the practical extension of a one-cent letter rate to all who would be benefited by that rate, while the advantages and usefulness of the card in many other respects are undoubted.

THE CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.

The Commissioners who have been appointed by the President from each State and Territory to prepare and superintend the plans for the centenary celebration at Philadelphia will hold their first meeting at Philadelphia to-morrow. An informal meeting of some of the Commissioners last evening discussed the propriety of the United States' purchasing Independence Hall and fitting it up as a museum for every memento of the signers of the Declaration which can be secured.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

EDWARD ATKINSON, EDWARD HARRIS and JOHN L. HAYES, of New-England, will have a hearing before the Ways and Means to-morrow, in relation to the tariff on wool and woolens. Mr. ATKINSON, who writes revenue reform articles for the *Atlantic*, and Mr. HARRIS, will urge a reduction of the present duties, and Mr. HAYES will oppose.

MONTHLY BOND PURCHASES—NO GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on Thursday, the 14th, and $1,000,000 on Thursday, the 28th inst. The Secretary of the Treasury sells no gold this month, in consequence of heavy payments to be made on account of called bonds which fall due on the 6th inst. to the extent of $40,000,000.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Chicago Relief bill will be called up in the Senate to-morrow, and Mr. LOGAN and Mr. WRIGHT will appear as its especial friends. There is a better prospect of its passage now than heretofore.

PERSONAL.

Gen. HOWARD in his visit to the Apaches will be accompanied by Capt. M. S. WILKINSON, of his staff, and by his brother, Mr. ROLAND HOWARD, of Princeton, N. C.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Snow Blockade Broken—The Japanese Embassy—Adjournment of the Legislature—The Constitutional Convention—Surrender of Polygamy—Financial Perplexities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

At last the blockade is broken, and we are once more in communication with you of the Atlantic sea-board. The first of the delayed trains, snow-bound and storm-locked among the Black Hills for well nigh a month, worked its way through the drift and reached Ogden one week ago, and the others have been coming in ever since, like stragglers in the rear of a mighty army, buffeted and worn out with their almost superhuman struggle with the elements which barred their pathway. Passengers who came through on the first of these trains, and successfully "ran the blockade," were looked upon by their friends on arriving here very much in the light of shipwrecked mariners who had at last made land, and in truth they had much the same story of hardship and suffering to tell. Few, however, are disposed to complain, all thought of repining being swallowed up in gratitude at their safe transit. The utmost praise is accorded to Superintendent SICKELS, Col. CARR, and other officers and employes of the Union Pacific Railway for their herculean efforts to open a passage for the trains, and to minister to the comfort of the passengers. What men could do they did to remove the obstacles accumulating in this way, and after a three weeks' hand-to-hand fight with the elements they came off victorious.

Isolated as we have been almost since the New-Year, the telegraph has advised you of the outline of our history meanwhile, and your readers are doubtless apprised of the leading events of the past weeks west of the Rocky Mountains. But the discomfort and inconvenience, at times amounting to downright hardship, of being mountain-locked for thirty days in the dead of Winter, cut off from all communication with the East save through the overworked telegraph, one can understand only through experience. The presence of the Japanese Embassy in our city during three weeks of the blockade served to vary the tedium of the slow-moving day, and without their cheerful, good-natured countenances, and the festivities incident to their reception and stay in our midst, we should have been lonely indeed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Mormon Legislature adjourned ten days since without having accomplished very much of either good or ill for the would-be State of Deseret. A more purely ecclesiastical body was, perhaps, never convened on the Continent than this same Utah Legislature. Loyal Mormons all, they numbered between the two Houses nine of the twelve apostles of the church, besides a dozen or more bishops and presidents of districts, or what are denominated in the church vernacular, "Stakes of Zion." The Utah Legislature is undoubtedly the only legislative body on the Continent whose members profess and practice one and the same religious faith, and worship at one and the same altar. The churchly nature of the body cropped out in a thousand ways. Almost their first official action was to vote themselves supplies of the "church papers," and to tender the editor of those papers the freedom of the halls, leaving all other representatives of the press to kick their heels in the lobby. Members rising to address the House are recognized not as the "gentleman from Salt Lake," or whatsoever locality they might represent, but as Brother YOUNG, Brother PRATT, Brother CANNON, &c.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Another striking illustration of the intimate blending of Church and State, and of the theocratic tendencies of this people, was witnessed in the passage of a bill appropriating over $6,000 to Apostle ORSON PRATT, Sr., Speaker of the House, for services in translating the Book of Mormon into the Deseret alphabet. The Book of Mormon, as your readers are doubtless aware, is the assumed revelation to JOSEPH SMITH, and constitutes the chief corner stone of the Church. It is to the Mormons what the Koran is to the devout Mohammedan, or the Bible to the followers of Christ. The Deseret alphabet is the result of an abortive attempt made on the part of some of the Mormon leaders, a few years ago, to establish a language and literature of their own. It is a rude, awkward, and cumbersome system of hieroglyphics, exceedingly difficult to learn, and of no earthly use when acquired. It was the fruit of a design on the part of BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON PRATT, and a few other leaders in the Church, to more completely isolate this people from the outer world by establishing a language and literature of their own, in which should be recorded the history of the Church and the doings of the prophet. Of course the effort was a complete failure, and there are not a dozen men in the Territory who can read these absurd hieroglyphics. But PRATT wanted his pay for the translation, and the church exchequer being somewhat depleted, as the result of heavy drafts thereon, to defray the expenses of defending sundry prophets and apostles charged with divers high crimes and misdemeanors, this modest apostle asked the Legislature to foot the bill. I need hardly add that it did not receive the signature of Gov. WOODS, and that other church appropriations similar in their nature came to an untimely end through his prompt and energetic action. Imagine for a moment the Legislature of the commonwealth of New-York appropriating the people's money to defray the expenses of translating the Episcopal book of common prayer into Chaldaic or Syriac.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Legislature adjourned only to make way for the Constitutional Convention, which is now in full operation. In their frantic zeal for admission to the Union, the Mormon Legislature gave no heed either to the message of Gov. WOODS, vetoing their bill for a Constitutional Convention, or to the passage by Congress of the Apportionment bill, preventing the creation of new States until their population should equal the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. Determined to have a State at any and all hazards, immediately after the Governor's veto they hurried a joint resolution through both Houses, calling upon the people to elect delegates to a constitutional convention which convened one week ago to-day. Upon the very threshold of the convention the tools of the priesthood were met by a resolution from the only real Gentile in the body, Judge WILLIAM HAYDON, late of Nevada, calling for an adjournment *sine die*, the principal reason urged in support of the resolution being that the Territory was as yet unprepared to assume the burdens and expenses of a State Government, and that its population was too meagre to warrant its admission. The resolution was argued two days, and was, of course, voted down, HAYDON's vote being the only one recorded in its favor. During the argument TOM FITCH took the floor, and proceeded to deliver a two-hours' philippic against Chief-Justice MCKEAN, which for bitterness of invective, recklessness of statement, and utter disregard of truth, may challenge comparison with anything of the kind in the English tongue. The Convention being called without authority of law, its members receive no compensation, and to this fact is doubtless due the haste which has thus far characterized their deliberations. From present indications, an adjournment may be looked for early in March. The Constitution of Nevada is being used as a model by which to frame that of the new State of Deseret, and is being quite closely followed in its essential features. Twenty days at the most will, doubtless, cover the entire session.

SURRENDER OF POLYGAMY.

The most significant feature of the Convention thus far, has been a growing disposition on the part of its members to surrender polygamy as a condition precedent to admission to the Union. FITCH is the champion *par excellence* of this new departure, and he is ably seconded by a few of the more intelligent Mormons, who have never practiced polygamy, and who are desirous of putting Utah in accord with the spirit of the age in so far as it may be done. The movement at first met with but little encouragement upon the part of the hoary-headed patriarchs of the Church, sturdy pioneers of the faith, who insist on polygamy as a divine revelation, and desire to hand it down as a legacy beyond price to their children. It is, however, daily gaining ground, and it is not too much to predict, from the present tone and temper of the Convention, that if Congress should to-morrow offer statehood to the Mormons, on the sole condition of their surrendering polygamy, or rather of promising to yield it, the condition would gladly be accepted. How faithfully such a promise, if exacted, would be afterward kept with the laws enforced through Mormon courts and juries, is another and quite a different question.

THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Chief-Justice MCKEAN left for Washington a few days since, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the President to that effect. The object of his journey is to confer with the President and Attorney-General upon the situation here, and to advise with leading members of Congress as to what legislation is needed in the present crisis. Rumors of impending changes in the Federal officials here are in circulation, though I can learn of nothing definite as yet, and it is not likely that any changes will occur until Judge MCKEAN shall reach Washington. A lame effort at his removal was made a few weeks since by certain self-styled Gentiles of the "Jack Mormon" order, the pretext seized upon being his refusal to admit Mormon murderers to bail, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Attorney-General. The only effect of the movement has been to call forth an expression of the views of the Gentiles and law-abiding citizens of the Territory, indorsing Judge MCKEAN's official conduct in unqualified terms, and insisting upon his retention in the position he has thus far so worthily filled. Meetings have been called in every mining camp in the Territory, and the most enthusiastic proceedings have been had in the way of indorsing MCKEAN. A petition in approval of his conduct was sent to the President last week, containing six thousand *bona fide* signatures, and the number could have been swelled to ten thousand in another week. Private advices received here within the past three days from Washington convey the intelligence that the course of the Federal Judiciary of Utah has thus far met with the unqualified approval of the Administration.

AN EXHAUSTED EXCHEQUER.

The attention of law-abiding citizens of the Territory is turned anxiously toward Congress in the hope of such legislation as shall relieve the Courts from the embarrassments under which they labor for lack of funds. The gravest criminal causes known to the law are awaiting trial upon the calendar of the Third District Court, and there is not a dollar at hand with which to conduct the prosecutions, procure the attendance of witnesses and jurors, or to pay even the expenses of the imprisonment of the defendants under arrest. Some of these defendants are kept by the charity of the War Department at Camp Douglas, and others are incarcerated in the city jail, already overcrowded with city criminals. Three persons, indicted for the most brutal murder ever committed in Utah, are confined in a small room not far distant from where I write, where they pay for their own subsistence, and pay each of two officers $2 50 per day, for guarding them. The United States Marshal, Col. PATRICK, one of the most capable and efficient officers in the employ of the Government in the Territory, is tied hand and foot for lack of means to care for the prisoners, and is already largely in debt for past disbursements. What men can do unaided and alone toward the enforcement of law and the punishment of crime, has been done by the Federal officials in this Territory, but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that point has certainly been reached. The responsibility rests with Congress to determine whether this state of affairs shall continue. J. L. H.

Another Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, March 3.—One train on the Union Pacific Railroad is reported stuck in the snow between Sherman and Red Butte Stations, one at Rock Creek, and another at Medicine Bow. The extent of the present blockade is not known.

Adjournment of the Constitutional Convention—Anxiety to Augment the Population.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—The Convention for the admission of Utha adjourned *sine die* last evening, after adopting a memorial to Congress which seriously criticises the territorial form of government; claims a wonderfully exaggerated increase in population which the facts do not bear out, and expresses a loyalty of the Mormon people which is not confirmed by their history. A resolution was passed authorizing Probate Judges to take a census of the Territory by counties, commencing on the third Monday in March, the returns to be sent to Delegate HOOPER at once. Strong hopes are entertained of swelling the population on paper sufficiently to bring the Territory in as a State. This movement is regarded by the Gentiles as an intentional fraud on the part of FITCH and his brother Mormons. The most exaggerated estimate now places the population under 100,000. The Mormons hope to make it 30,000 more.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* is at Havana.

The weather in California continues very warm and showry.

Cincinnati packed 630,301 hogs between Nov. 1, 1871, and March 1, 1872.

J. R. WELDON, one of the oldest merchants in Pittsburg, died on Saturday.

Richmond, Va., has had seventeen snow-storms this Winter. The last was the worst.

The Iowa Legislature reports seventy-three members anxious to go to Congress.

Toronto citizens complain of a superabundance of counterfeit Canadian half-dollar pieces.

The widow of Major-Gen. HALLECK has purchased a house for her residence in Faribault, Minn.

The Alumni of Yale, residing in Cincinnati, will have their annual reunion on Tuesday, April 16.

Mrs. SARAH F. SMILEY, the Quakeress, preached in Plymouth Church, Rochester, yesterday.

CHESTER CLARK, an old resident of Hinsville, Mass., was killed by the cars on Saturday evening.

The Windsor Locks (Conn.) murderers, SCOTT and CHARBEST, are held for trial in March, and are in jail in Hartford.

A young lady in Bangor, Me., wears a watch which she asserts "came over" in the *Mayflower*.

Public meetings in Eastern Ontario have recently applauded criticisms and denunciations of the Dominion Government.

The gamblers have been driven out of San Francisco, and flock to Sacramento—whence they will go to Virginia City.

The body of an unknown murdered woman, aged about forty-five, has been found in the woods near Johnstown, Penn.

Rear Admiral BOGGS continues ill at his residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., but his condition is not considered dangerous.

WILLIAM DEVAR, aged twenty-one, was dangerously stabbed yesterday in Philadelphia with a butcher knife by CHARLES ARNOLD.

WILLIAM CARTER, aged thirty-two, residing at Attleborough, Penn., was found dead yesterday, below the Frankford-road.

Salt was first made in the Saginaw Valley in 1860, when the product was 4,000 barrels. Last year the amount produced was 755,015 barrels.

The Indiana State Temperance Convention last week was a very small affair, and wisely voted not to make any nominations.

Ship-building is getting more active in Pictou County, N. S. Several large vessels are to be constructed at River John and elsewhere.

J. B. CONDON, agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co., at Marysville, Cal., blew his brains out with a shot-gun on Saturday in a fit of insanity.

Several impatient young ladies in Minnesota have petitioned the Legislature for permission to change their names—and this is leap year, too.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS and staff, with Gov. MORENO and others, attended a cock-fight in Havana yesterday, and a ball at the Palace in the evening.

Wheat is beginning to lodge in some localities in California, but the crop in the State will be fifty per cent. greater than in any previous year.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS having neglected to stop at a certain landing near Vicksburg, Miss., a bale of fine cotton which was prepared for him goes to Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

The Dominion Government will appoint Monday, April 15, as a day of thanksgiving in Canada for the recovery of the Prince of WALES.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* objects to the singing of "Hail Columbia" at public concerts in the South, because "it is the national air of the section that is trying to ruin us."

The Chicago Protective Association of Liquor Dealers denounce as false the statement that a house in Louisville had effected a corner in old Kentucky whiskies.

The motion of Ex-Alderman WALSH, of Chicago, for a new trial has been overruled, and he was fined $100, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The trial of PETER SCHWAB, at Hamilton, Ohio, charged with stuffing the ballot-box at the elections in October, 1870, has ended with a verdict of acquittal.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered prizes to the public school children of Boston for essays on kindness to animals.

The Canadian Government is to establish a Post-office for the benefit of the colony of ex-Papal Zouaves, at Lake Megantic, and will call it Piopolis, in honor of the Pope.

No more deaths have resulted at Hartland, Mich., from the effects of the the impure vaccine matter used there, by which over one hundred persons were made ill and two died.

There was a meeting of a farmers' club in Wilton, N. H., last week; 231 farmers dined at one hotel, and not a single glass of liquor was called for, and only five cigars were sold; but, perhaps, most of them smoke pipes.

JULES VALLE, of the iron firm of CHOUTEAU, HARRISON & VALLE, St. Louis, and for many years extensively connected with the iron and lead mining interests in Missouri, died yesterday.

GREEN SMITH, a colored barber in Neosho, Mo., went to the house of a Mrs. JENNINGS, Saturday evening, and insulted her, whereupon her brother stabbed and killed him. No arrests were made.

Restive students at Amherst propose to secure a decision from the highest legal authority in Massachusetts as to the right of a college to compel a citizen, of legal age, to attend church.

THOMAS C. ROBINSON has sued ALVINZA HAYWARD, in San Francisco, for one-half interest in the Amador and Badger gold mines, valued at $30,000,000, which he claims was obtained from him by fraud.

JOHN FULLER, of Curtisville, Mass., who had parted from his wife and was trying to effect a reconciliation, shot JOHN MURPHY, at Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, in a fit of jealousy. The wound will probably prove fatal.

The California Assembly has passed a bill giving Sheriff JACKSON $5,000 for his fine and expenses, when convicted in the Federal Court of collecting Chinese mining tax contrary to the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

An incendiary set fire to SMITH & CRAIG's lumber-yard, in West Troy, on Saturday night, destroying $7,000 worth of lumber. The fire was not controlled until 4 P. M. yesterday. MARSH & WISWALL's yard was also fired on Saturday night, but without loss.

It is denied that the Kansas Secretary of State has not yet been furnished with a copy of the concurrent resolution which directs him to send to the Vice-President of the United States a copy of the testimony taken by the investigating committee for him to lay before the Senate.

Some of those accused of leaving Kansas to avoid testifying before the Legislative Investigating Committee on the Senatorial election matter have published cards expressing willingness to appear before a committee of the United States Senate, should that body order an investigation.

Gov. JOHN J. JACOBS, of West Virginia, elected as a Democrat, is, if all reports are true, the most independent office-holder in the country. He refuses to mention national politics in his messages, submits to no dictation, and appoints to office Republicans or Democrats indifferently as he thinks best.

The Chatham (Va.) *Tribune* reports an earthquake, followed soon after by a thunder-storm in that locality, one evening last week. It asserts that the vibration continued "several minutes," and was accompanied by a dull, rumbling sound, something like the roar of a great fire heard at a distance.

The steamer *Sallie* was sunk to the boiler-deck, yesterday, near Swan Lake, in the Arkansas River, and will probably be a total loss. A small portion of her cargo was saved. The *Sallie* was owned by the St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company. She left St. Louis with a cargo valued at $75,000. She was rated by the Pittsburg Underwriters at $18,000.

It is now thought the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania will be between Col. FRANCIS JORDAN and Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. Col. JORDAN has been Secretary for the Commonwealth for nearly six years, while Gen. HARTRANFT has been twice elected to the office of Auditor-General of the State.

JOHN L. NORMAN, of St. Louis, filed a suit Saturday against the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, claiming $25,000 in consequence of having been poisoned and physically ruined for life while assisting in building a depot for said Company in East St. Louis last Summer, the timber used being saturated with arsenic.

The Carson (Nev.) *Register* has undertaken to explain the matter, and says the "Passive Policy" is an altogether different matter from the "'Possum Policy;" that in adopting the "Passive Policy," the Democracy of Nevada do not necessarily indorse the "'Possum Policy;" that "'Possum" means one thing and "Passive" another; that "Passive" denotes the condition of a verb, and "'Possum" the character of an animal.

Saturday a party of roughs in Philadelphia, including the notorious DAN REDDING, went into a room adjoining that in which the McClure-Gray Senatorial Committee was sitting at the Washington House, with the evident intention of interfering with the business of the Committee, but were ejected, several of the party being roughly handled.

A lady writing from Florence to a friend in Lexington, Ky., says that HART, the Kentucky sculptor, is engaged upon "the most beautiful female figure the world has ever seen," and that it will require ten years to complete the work. "You know, my dear friend," said HART to her, "it takes the Almighty nineteen years to make a perfect woman."

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee in Washington—Reciprocity with Canada—Currency and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade has been in session in this city during the past week, and has had under consideration the various questions upon which the Board acted at its annual meeting in St. Louis in December last. The Council has memorialized Congress in favor of appointment of a Commissioner to be appointed in behalf of the Dominion of Canada to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States on a broader and more comprehensive basis than that upon which the former treaty rested. Some improvements of the law of July 14, 1870, relating to direct importations to interior cities, in order to make the act more efficient, have been recommended, and it has urged the formation of a Sanitary Board of Appeal to protect our citizens and our foreign commerce from the irresponsible control of local Quarantine officers. It has presented the resolutions adopted by the Board at St. Louis in favor of a gradual and moderate contraction of the greenback currency, and of a revision of the tariff system of the country, so that monopoly may be checked, a healthy competition in trade and manufactures established, and native industry protected by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the masses of the people. The Council has appeared before both Committees on Commerce of Congress, and have represented the views of the Board on the shipping question. The Board discriminates between the ship-building interests, and urges that while many complications exist in connection with the plans proposed for the relief of the latter, the course to be pursued in reference to the former is perfectly simple and easy. There being a deficiency of tonnage, the judgment of the Board is that every barrier should be removed to its acquisition by American merchants, wherein they find that which is suitable for their purposes. The Council has therefore presented a memorial, drawn with great care, in accordance with the expressed and unanimous opinion of the Board, asking for permission to American ship-owners to register under their own flag, for purposes of foreign trade, steamers and sailing-vessels wherever built, including all tonnage alienated to foreign flags during the war, so far as owners may desire this. The memorial also recommends the withdrawal of duty from bonded warehouses of ship-stores and supplies, and of articles needed for repairs. These views were supported by speeches from FREDERICK FROLEY, of Philadelphia, President of the Board; GEORGE OPDYKE, of New-York; ROBERT R. KIRKLAND, of Baltimore, and others.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued highest over the Gulf States, and southerly to westerly winds, with clear and pleasant weather, prevailed over the South Atlantic and Middle States, and clearing weather over the East Atlantic States during Saturday night. The temperature has risen from Texas to Michigan, and eastward to the Atlantic, very generally. An area of diminished pressure has moved from Iowa north-eastward over Lake Huron. Light winds and snow have extended from Missouri and northward to Tennessee and the lake region, followed by rising barometer. Falling temperature, north-westerly winds and clearing weather from the Lower Missouri valley to Lakes Superior and Michigan and to Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling during the night from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic coast, with westerly and southerly winds, increased cloudiness, and light snow and light rain on Monday; clear and pleasant weather prevail on Monday over the Southern States, with westerly to north-westerly winds, rising barometer; north-westerly wind, clearing weather, and falling temperature from the upper lake region, during the night, to Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and over the Middle States possibly by Monday evening. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

Adjournment of the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 3.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The tax levy was fixed at six and one-half mills, which will pay all appropriations and leave a balance of $440,000 for current expenses of the State. A large number of local bills failed to receive the Governor's signature, but he signed the bill which provides that persons convicted of murder shall be confined in the Penitentiary one year before being hung, and then not executed until the Governor issues a warrant therefor. The Senate failed to reach the bill abolishing capital punishment.

The Kramer Murder—Death of Mrs. Kramer.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., March 3.—Mrs. KRAMER, who was brutally beaten at the time her husband was murdered, in Washington Township, died at 3 o'clock this morning. The indignation of the people against the murderer has become doubly intense, and were it in their power to take him from the custody of the authorities he would meet with no mercy at their hands.

Robberies by an Express Messenger—Detection, Confession and Restitution.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—For some time past considerable sums of money, consigned to various parties South through the Southern Express Company, and mostly from New-York, have failed to reach their destination. The missing packages disappeared somewhere between Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., but every effort on the part of the route agent, Mr. BELL, and the Superintendent of the Company, to discover the leakage was fruitless. These defalcations were reported to the head-quarters of the Southern Express Company in New-York, and detectives were engaged to trace them. There were four express messengers on the route between here and Wilmington, and of these LE ROY ARCHER, a young man of good family and respectable connections, turned out to be the criminal. When arrested he at first stoutly denied the theft of the packages, but when the officer showed him the proofs he confessed the crime, and with the detective went to Petersburg, where his father resided. Nearly all the missing funds were found buried under an apple tree in the paternal orchard. The largest of the packages was sent from New-York on the 7th of February, and was stolen on the 8th, and the other, of $100, was sent on the 17th and stolen on the 19th of September last. ARCHER, with the aid of a heart-broken father, refunded all of the money but $80, and was allowed to go free by the Express Company.

A Piute Prophet—General Resurrection of Indians Promised.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, Feb. 26.

The Piutes are again in about as strong force in and around the city as they were before their late tumultuous exodus in obedience to the warning voice of their new prophet. The more intelligent of the tribe are inclined to believe their big prophet a big humbug. He has appointed the general resurrection for next Spring, when the grass shall have attained the height of a "pony's hoofs." At this time, he says, all the mountains will be leveled, and all the people of the past and present will dwell together on the great plain thus formed. Some Indians with whom we were conversing a day or two since in regard to the new doctrine, were anxious to know whether at any time the dead of the whites had ever thus come up out of the ground. On the whole, they were evidently not displeased with the idea of a general resurrection. One of them said, "It would be fine to have all our fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters that are dead come up and live with us forever." Although the Indians are somewhat inclined to laugh at their prophet's predicted great flood when in the presence of white men, yet it is easy to see that his teachings have impressed them not a little. The Indians here say that the prophet gathers the people about him nightly and preaches to them—sometimes nearly all night.

SOMETHING ABOUT FARMING.

Primitive Methods in California in the Early Days—A Sad Mistake.

A writer in the San Jose *Mercury* gives this account of early agricultural methods and implements in California, under the Mission rule:

Plows were roughly fashioned from the stems of small trees, while tree brush was the only material of which harrows were composed. Yokes for cattle were merely poles of suitable length, lashed to their horns by means of raw-hide thongs, and the only vehicles were carts, of which the wheels were sections of logs, and resembled huge cheeses with holes through the centres. Instead of chains, raw-hide ropes were used. In fact, at this period the whole business of plowing and seeding a California farm might be accomplished without the use of iron in any implement, if we except the pole or goad used for driving the cattle; for in the end of this persuader was inserted a small brad or awl.

Relating to these carts, an anecdote is told which may not be out of place here. In a certain section of California the people were greatly annoyed by marauding parties of Indians from the mountains, or wild Indians, as they were called. Now it happened one day that an American who was riding past a grove in which was situated a ranch house, heard issuing from the thicket the most terrible and piercing screams. Hurrying with all speed to the next ranch he informed the people what he had heard, and that he believed the place was attacked by Indians, and that they were murdering the women and children. The ranchmen bravely responded to his call, and hastily, with such arms as they could collect, hurried back with him to the place, vowing by the way vengeance upon *los gentiles y roberos*—the pirates and robbers. Arriving at the place of the supposed attack, they found no robbers there, but only a couple of tame Indians engaged in the peaceful occupation of hauling fence poles with two of these carts propelled by oxen, and as wheels and axles were composed entirely of wood, and no lubricating material used, a great screeching was the consequence.

The manner of plowing was peculiar. To every pair of oxen there were two men—Indians. The business of one was to hold the one-handled plow upright, and also to use the persuader, or goad, while the other acted in the capacity of guide, marching solemnly just in front of the team. These plowmen were accustomed to wear only the boots and pants provided by Dame Nature. A *serape* (blanket with a slit in the centre) and an old broad-brimmed *sombrero* (hat) completed their outfit. Sometimes the plow-holder acted as guide to those in the rear, as frequently there were five or six plows running in the same field. The furrows were mere scratches, being four or five inches wide and about three in depth.

The harvesting was accomplished in the same primitive fashion, the grain being cut with sickles and stacked in a small circular enclosure, having space between the stack and fence for a passage or roadway. Into this a band of horses was driven, two or three mounted *vaqueros* being among them, whooping and yelling like madmen. Round and round the stack went the flying band, the grain meantime being thrown on the ground for them to run over. After a few hours' exercise of this kind, the horses were turned out, the threshed straw thrown over the fence, more of the unthreshed grain spread on the ground, the horses again turned in, again the wild, mad chase performed, and so on until the stack was finished.

The threshed grain was then imperfectly separated from the chaff and dirt by carrying it upon high scaffolds and pouring it down while the wind was blowing. This, it will be perceived, was the process practiced three thousand years ago. Though poor and rude the plan, still, owing to the fertility of the soil, crops fair in quantity and quality were obtained, and the *padres, madres, senoritas, hombres* and *Indios* (Indians)—these latter being peons and performing nearly all the labor—were enabled to luxuriate on *tortillas*, onions, beans, &c., to their hearts' content.

A Defense of the New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 29th ultimo, "Locking Doors on Railroads," is erroneous in impression. The language reiterated in your editorial of March 2 is:

"In this instance, a lady steps on board a train before it starts, but on trying to get into a car finds the door locked, and herself standing helpless upon the platform just as the train moves, and exposed to the full force of a furious gale of wind. The result is that she is either jolted or blown off from the car, and almost killed by the fall," &c., &c.

The lady in question ascended the train, as other passengers did, when it stopped before crossing the bridge at Harlem. It was a long train. She entered the fourth car without difficulty. Desiring to join her parents, who were in the funeral cortege of Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, occupying three cars in the rear of the train, which had been specially, and very courteously, set apart for the mourning friends, the lady passed through *four* cars, not finding one door locked until she reached the first of the funeral cars. This (the President's) car contained Mr. LOCKWOOD's family. Its front door only was locked, very properly, to prevent intrusion on their privacy. The official who was put in special charge of this separate part of the train, and had the key of the locked door, had stepped back into the next car. The lady, entirely unexpected, had just come down from a visit to Hartford to meet her friends, and had been considerately set down on the south side of the bridge, in deviation from the rules. When she presented herself at the locked door one gentleman started to obtain the key, and another to find her father, and almost immediately the melancholy and mysterious disappearance from the platform occurred. It *is* a mystery. The train was stopped within a mile, as soon as could be in the excitement and confusion, and backed down to the Mott Haven Station. All was done that could be consistently asked.

This statement is made by one cognizant of all the facts connected with Mr. LOCKWOOD's family, a friend of the lady and her family, who tried to communicate with her while she stood at the outside and he at the inside of the locked door. He has been a commuter on this road for eighteen years, is not a stockholder, and never asked or received a personal favor from the Company. He is moved spontaneously to offer this correction in the interests of truth and justice, and in gratitude for the courtesy extended on this sad occasion.

It should be added that the cars on the New-Haven Road are not locked except when moved by horses between Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth streets, and then only the front doors. Intelligent and considerate passengers generally approve this arrangement, made for their comfort, and consider this one of the safest, and in many respects one of the best-managed roads in this country. CANDOR.

By Their Fruits ye shall Know Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two statements in the news columns of yesterday's TIMES afford an instructive contrast: One shows the increase of the City debt under Tammany management, the other the decrease of the national debt under Republican management. By the former it appears that "on the 1st of January, 1869, the City and County debt was $36,293,929 59. On the 1st of January, 1870, it had increased to $48,[illegible]. On the 1st of January, 1871, it had increased to $73,373,552; and on the 4th of September it had increased to $97,287,525 03. At the rate the debt was going on, assuming that the City property doubled in five years, it would have taken just ten years to absorb all the assessed property real and personal, in this City. In twelve years it would be greater than the property of this State, and in eighteen years, at that rate, it would have been greater than the assessed value of the real and personal property of the United States." By the latter it appears that the decrease of the national debt during the last month was $12,301,481 52; since March 1, 1871, $94,369,349 94; since March 1, 1869, $260,649,[illegible].

These statements were printed in the news columns of the TIMES. How did it happen that the *Tribune* had no reference to either of these statements in its news columns? Why is it that since the *Tribune* became a "Corporation paper" it has been so studious to suppress facts damaging to OAKEY HALL or that make for the credit of the National Administration? A REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 3, 1872.

The Assault Upon Queen Victoria—Official Notice.

The following telegram from Lord KIMBERLY was received by Lord LISGAR, at Ottawa, Canada, on Friday last:

Yesterday a youth presented a pistol at the Queen when about to leave her carriage at Buckingham Palace, on returning from her afternoon drive, and he was immediately seized. The pistol was found not to be loaded. Her Majesty behaved with the greatest courage, and is in good health and spirits. This is sent to prevent alarm from exaggerated reports.

(Signed,) KIMBERLY.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cabinet and the Answer to Earl Granville.

How the Failure of the Treaty May Affect Our Fishermen.

The French Executive and the Assembly in Conflict.

Supposed Incendiarism in a Hartford Hotel.

Another Fire-Damp Explosion in Pennsylvania.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Unanimity of the Cabinet on the Reply to Earl Granville's Note.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Certain mischievous statements have been sent from here to the effect that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the character of the reply to Earl GRANVILLE's note. Such statements not only tend to weaken our position abroad, but are absolutely untrue. So far from there being any conflict of views, there was the utmost harmony as to the position to be assumed. Neither the form nor the conclusions of the answer were matters of dispute, and it goes out in nearly the same language in which it was prepared and submitted by the Secretary of State. There was considerable time consumed in considering the paper at successive Cabinet meetings, there being no great haste necessary in the judgment of the President, and, considering the new light that was daily being obtained as to the drift of English official and unofficial opinion, this was not an unfortunate circumstance. But no shade of difference exists or has existed among those charged with the responsibility of the subject.

Contingent Action of England—The Mixed Commission on War Claims.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Observer* to-day, in an article on the *Alabama* claims, expresses the opinion that in case England should renounce the Treaty of Washington, the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the validity of the rights hitherto claimed for American seamen to fish in Canadian waters, and on that point would meet with no opposition from England. The reply of the American Government to Lord GRANVILLE's note is expected to reach London a week from Tuesday.

Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY, of the British-American Mixed Commission, will leave New-York in the steamer of the 20th inst. for home, but intends to return to America in November to complete the work of the Commission.

FRANCE.

An Ex-Imperial Official on Trial for Embezzlement—Ministerial Crisis Threatened—Devotion of the Count de Chambord.

PARIS, March 3.—The Ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France, is now on trial at Rouen. He was appointed to office under the Empire, since the fall of which he has been conspicuous in defense of the Ex-Emperor. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the Minister of Finance, appeared before the Count last week as a witness, and his testimony was strongly in favor of the accused. His conduct in this matter produces a feeling of great dissatisfaction on the part of some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is understood that M. DUFAURE and other members threaten to leave it unless he resigns. A ministerial crisis is believed to be impending from other causes. In addition to the conflict between the Executive and the Legislative Departments on the Catholic petitions and the question of adjournment, a difference has arisen between President THIERS and the Committee of the Assembly on the bill proposed by Minister LEFRANC, granting the Government additional powers for the control of the Press. The Committee insist on an amendment, giving journals the right to discuss the Constitution, which the President is not willing to concede. A correspondent of the *Liberté* newspaper reports an interview with the private Secretary of the Count DE CHAMBORD, in the course of which the Secretary said his master was willing to risk his life to save France.

THE INDIANS.

Preparations of Gen. Crook to Enforce the New Regulation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An army officer from Arizona says the Third Cavalry has gone out to the Plains, and the Fifth Cavalry will take its place in that Territory. The Twenty-third Infantry, now in Oregon, and the Twenty-first in Arizona, will change locations. Gen. CROOK has given notice to the Indians that the time being extended to the 15th of February to come upon the reservation and be fed, failing to do so will be regarded as hostile and dealt with accordingly. The people of Arizona are not only satisfied but enthusiastic with the President's policy as carried out by Gen. CROOK.

Who Committed the Last Massacre, Tontos or Mojaves?

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Arizona advices say that the massacre at Martinez Station was the work of Tonto Apaches, and not the Apache Mojaves, from Date Creek Reservation, as first supposed. A friendly Mojave Chief led a squad of soldiers to where a band of the hostile Tonto Apaches were encamped, and the soldiers killed several of them. Subsequently the Tonto Apaches appeared on the hills and dared the troops from Date Creek to come out and fight them. Gen. CROOK is to take the field for an active campaign.

Supposed Incendiarism in Hartford—Narrow Escape of Hotel Boarders.

HARTFORD, March 3.—The Sigourney House, a large family boarding-house in this city, was found to be on fire about 3 o'clock this morning. When the flames were extinguished it was found that the house had been set on fire in five different rooms and on three different floors. In the dining-room fire had been set in several different places. If the fire had not been discovered early loss of life would very likely have resulted, as nearly forty persons were sleeping in different parts of the building. There is no positive proof yet of the author of the fire. Mrs. DOWNS, the lessee of the house, had an insurance of $6,000 on her furniture; $4,000 in this city, and $2,000 in the Phenix of Brooklyn. This is said to be much in excess of the value of the furniture.

Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal-Mine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 3.—ROBERT ALLEN and JAS. FERGUSON, a miner and laborer, employed in the Pine Brook Shaft, were dangerously burned yesterday by an explosion of fire-damp. The works sustained but little damage.

Free Religious Services at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, a free religious service was held. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. HENRY POWERS, after which Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Special Agent to the Apaches of the Minister of the Interior, addressed the meeting on the importance and worth of a good name, which he considered was one of man's greatest honors on earth. Rev. H. GALLAHER afterward delivered a similar address. The proceedings were interspersed with some excellent singing by the choir, the congregation joining in the choruses.

CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

An Excise Law and Lager-Beer.

CHAPTER VI.

The question of an Excise law for the City of New-York is one of considerable embarrassment for those who seek only the public good. For that reason some are for deferring it for the time, and others are for declining altogether to deal with it. I can agree with neither of these opinions. The subject is of such vital interest, and one as to which good men and women have such intensity of feeling and conviction, that it cannot be deferred for more than a single year, and not even for this time with safety or with credit to the friends of reform. In less than a year some of those now united would begin to urge, and others would begin to fear, Excise legislation, which all would not support, and distrust and division would be the consequence. The reign of good feeling caused by a glorious triumph has calmed down the peculiarities of individual opinions on this and all other questions. Difficulties can be far more easily solved now than at any later period, when the Excise law, being isolated, (and perhaps passed at a time of some reaction,) will have all the unpractical zeal of all kinds of theorists and all the schemes of demagogues concentrated upon it. It seems clear to me that a wise enactment on this dangerous and vital subject now, would move calmly through the Legislature on the great tide of public opinion destined to carry forward so much good legislation for the City. Delay will only provoke complications. When that infernal conspiracy was formed, by which the ignorant, the intemperate, the bigoted, and the criminal, under the lead of political jobbers and Jesuit priests, were to co-operate for municipal power and profit, it was natural that an Excise law, which did more than all others to put some reasonable limits to the abuses of ten thousand grog-shops, should be the first object of attack. Leaders, whose votes and funds depended on the contributions of the keepers and the venality of the patrons of these places, would naturally desire to increase alike the number of the profits of the dens of drunkenness. Those who would not scruple to pillage fifty millions from the City, would not hesitate to divert a million, going annually from licenses to the City revenue, over to their own private treasury. If there were particulars in which more sagacity on the part of the friends of the Excise law of 1866 would have caused it to be amended, it is quite as true that the chiefs of that conspiracy did not desire any change to be made in the interest of the public good. They only desired to gain votes and funds, and to make friends of those who would give them for a repeal of that law. Its overturn was a part of a general eclipse of civilization visible in every part of the City Government; and now the dark body that caused that eclipse has been crushed, and we are in the light again. There is a new and higher power in the ascendent. Let us, then, see what are the difficulties of this subject and the proper remedies for them.

There are four main questions involved: the Sunday question, the question of enforcing morality by law, the question of license rates, and the constitution of the Excise Board. I will glance at each of them.

We should start with a clear apprehension of the fact that a legislative measure involves a question of power and numbers as well as of policy and justice. The question is not merely as to having one of two not very objectionable laws, but of having a pretty good law, a very bad one, or the great evils of no effectual law at all. Regard must be had to the actual opinions and theories of the people, however unreasonable we may regard them. On this Sunday question we have the widest extremes of opinion to deal with. The extremes on one side being rigid Puritans, who, rather than appear to yield a little that might secure such a law as would make Sunday peaceable and comfortable for those who have religion enough to observe it properly, prefer to have things as they are, and let drunkenness and disorder increase. I hold such people to be not without blame, for their obstinacy and blindness are, in part, the cause of evils, which their principles condemn. They are conscientious and mean well, but their political wisdom is greatly out of proportion to their zeal and their squeamishness. The other extremes are dreary infidels and scoffing atheists, reinforced by the vicious and the debased, whose regard for Sunday and religion is in inverse ratio to their contempt of the opinions and the quiet of those who reverence such sacred things. They are a bad lot altogether, and deserve no consideration. Between these extremes is the great majority of the people, and they have all varieties of opinion on this Sunday question. Now, legislation must have some sort of conformity to the opinions of the majority. If it is bad to violate principle in the interest of what is called political expediency, it is clear enough that that thing is done in nearly every part of legislation. All Government rests on some sort of compromise; and the test question always is, whether the result of the compromise is better than what would be the condition without it. This test must be applied to the Sunday question.

I believe that those uncompromising zealots whose impracticability, aided by those who desire no limits on license of any sort, will cause a drunken, Sunday-despising generation to come up, and will make the securing of a satisfactory Excise law more difficult years hence than it is now. But in fact this Sunday question may be so disposed of as to violate no man's conscience, and at the same time secure some of the greater blessings of an effective license law. Not a few sensible people, on principle, recoil from licensing the public drinking of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, or what is the same thing, the keeping open of public houses for such purposes on Sunday. They claim such practices to have been unlawful prior to the Excise law of 1866. The really respectable and well-meaning portion of their opponents, who alone should be considered, have no desire to discredit Sunday; and they regard the observance of it, after their own fashion, as beneficial to the individual and as of public utility. They are quite sincere, and they deny the right of the State to so legislate about Sunday as to favor their religious opponents or coerce themselves, so long as they do not interfere with others. They do not wish opportunities to get drunk or to carouse on Sunday. While it is to be regretted that they do not prefer spiritual devotions to common-place amusements on Sunday, let us not forget that such amusements are morally far above the debauchery, or even the concealed gluttony and tippling, which take place in the closed Sunday haunts of many who profess more religion, and of nearly all who enjoy intoxication. These intelligent, orderly, Sunday-rationalists will never be made more religious by coercive legislation; and that Puritanical zeal which confounds them with the real lovers of vile indulgence is guilty of much more than folly. It drives respectability for self-protection into an abhorred alliance with beastliness. Let the friends of religion make the pulpit, the Press and the schools more effective in bringing these men to a religious frame of mind, but do not try the coercive power of law. It will surely fail and will do much damage besides.

If we look at this matter carefully we shall see that the question about Sunday licensing mainly turns upon the inquiry as to what should be regarded as an intoxicating drink in the legal sense. No one denies that any person under the law of 1866 might either sell or give away on Sunday any beverage or drink that was not fairly classed as intoxicating, of course subject to the old Sunday laws. Few decent people, and none whose opinions are worthy serious regard, will claim that the rum-shops, grog-dens, gin-mills, whisky-cellars, and the halls of drunkenness generally, should be freely open to their howling, reeling, rowdy patrons on the sacred day of worship and repose. The line between what is intoxicating and what is not must be drawn by the law somewhere. No law of nature fixes that line, nor does human experience mark it with much precision. Our Courts have taken evidence for whole days together to enable them to find that line, and have yet closed in some doubt about it. It must, then, be drawn by the statute in the light of conflicting facts; and it must be fixed with quite as much reference to sound policy and useful results as to the physical effects of the beverages thrown upon the one side or the other of that line. There would surely be no occasion for the law to prohibit the sale on Sunday of an intoxicating liquid which the people would never drink; nor is there hardly more occasion to forbid the sale of a liquid barely intoxicating, but which is scarcely responsible for any of the bad results of intemperance. What the law directly aims to prevent is not drinking, or the sale of what might intoxicate, but the public evils of intemperate habits and general drunkenness. We thus reduce the question to an inquiry as to what beverages are so far responsible for the evils of drunkenness and intemperance, publicly exhibited on Sunday, as to require they should be the subject of additional prohibitionary or restrictive Sunday legislation. Let it be borne in mind that it is not proposed to repeal or qualify any existing laws for the protection of the Sabbath. The most extreme advocates of Sunday legislation are therefore called on to make no surrender, either of principle or of a line of an existing Sunday statute. Let them neither delude themselves or others on this point. And I wish them also to believe that I value the Christian observance of Sunday as much as any of them. But I cannot consent to be governed by one narrow idea, however excellent of its kind, in legislation; and I am not ready to allow great, growing evils to continue unchecked because I cannot secure a favorite or even a complete remedy, all at once.

Let us now look at the question of forcing morality by law—or, what is the same thing, that of requiring licenses for public drinking places at all. But a small portion of those who resort to the argument that you cannot or should not make people moral by law, use it honestly, or with any conception of what they are saying. It is the common shift of fools, demagogues and the vilest grog-shop keepers. No one claims that the State shall enact that no man shall drink what is intoxicating, or be intemperate or otherwise immoral, or that such a law could be enforced if foolishly enacted. Nor can it be wisely enacted that no man shall lie, or have a dirty home, or eat poison, or build a wooden wall, or refuse to put on clothes, or run the risk of the small-pox, or drive a bull, or be a villain, or a worshipper of crocodiles. But who will for such reasons deny that the laws of the State should favor Christianity rather than crocodile worship; discourage villany by punishing fraud, theft, forgery and pillaging of the public funds; protect the people from the danger of hundreds of wild bulls in the streets of a great city; require those having small-pox or yellow fever not to frequent public gatherings; prohibit the general exposure of nakedness on the public streets; forbid wooden walls in the houses of City blocks; guard the sale of unlabelled poisons by ignorant druggist's clerks; prevent malaria and death from City cellars and cess-pools; and punish willful perjury as a crime. On the same basis of preventing the evil of bad example and dangerous inducements to crime, all license laws must in part rest. They may indirectly discourage personal vice, and so far they are to be commended; but their justification is that they limit public crime and pernicious public example. A man may lawfully flourish a sword or use persuasion; but he may not flourish his sword close to my head in a public street; and he may not publish a journal for advising murder, stealings and incendiary fires. So a grog-shop where intoxicating drinks are sold is not a proper subject for public regulation, because some people drink there or even get drunk occasionally; but because it is a perpetual and copious fountain of idleness and broils, fights, pauperism, and of every kind of villainy and crime. And every other class of public drinking places may also be required to be licensed, partly for the already mentioned reason, and in part for other reasons. Being public and not merely private places, and appealing to public support, the public may see that they do not injure its well-being. Asking public support, and needing some attention from public servants, such public resorts may be required to make a public contribution toward the public expense. Every public cab and private dray-man's cart, as well as the building of every wall and the putting in of every bath-tub must be licensed. It is strange if what concerns life, health, morality, and the public comfort and peace, should not receive as much public attention. It is clearly just, however, that this public contribution or license fee should be graded in reference both to the oversight such places require, and their general prejudice to the public welfare. Were it practicable, and could it by shown that any of them were nothing but a public injury, they might be wholly prohibited.

A large class of people so regard all the so-called drinking places—and they think it wise to pursue a policy of absolute prohibition. I think this policy unwise, at this time at least; and I am convinced that the New-York law of 1866 rested on a wise theory in the main. It secured much more quiet Sabbaths; it caused a decrease of crime, drunkenness and rowdyism on that and other days; it caused more peaceable and safe City midnights; it gave a large income to the City Treasury; it was steadily causing the most lawless classes to feel some wholesome restraints from a beneficent public authority; it was slowly decreasing the [illegible] while [illegible], at the same time [illegible] were beginning to feel that the [illegible] policy which made their calling more respectable and reduced the number of these more disgraceful, aided to give themselves a sort of monopoly of patronage and profit. The greatest objection to that law was that it classed together those who dealt with the most respectable of our more social classes, and those whose places were the vile resorts of degraded beings who delighted in drunkenness and were incapable of rational enjoyment in a social way. It was a sad political blindness and mistake to confound those classes, and to drive them into an unnatural union and a common attack on the law. Let us now apply these principles, and see if we cannot retrieve that error and save most that was good, while yielding what was unwise in that law. It is clear that its repeal was mainly an act of degrading partisan subserviency to the vilest elements of our population, with no reference to the public good, and no other reference to the defects of the law than their artful use to gain the votes of many respectable citizens.

The law of 1866, as every law must, drew a line between the beverages or liquids which it included and those to which it did not apply; not, indeed, in exact language, but in terms capable of rather precise application. The "intoxicating drinks, wines, ales, beers," of that law included lager-beer, (of all degrees of strength,) and the least intoxicating wines. It was not held to include root-beer, weiss-beer, ginger-pop, soda water, or several other light beverages, that are publicly sold. In my opinion that law included too much. Its list of branded and disreputable and dangerous drinks went down too far toward perfect safety and innocence. It is important to note that every step in such descent increases largely the difference in kind, between what of drinks the law includes and of the persons it affects; and that each of such steps seriously limits the number who will support the law, and as seriously increases the number who will oppose it. In that law this process was carried to the suicidal extent of making those who opposed more numerous than those who supported it; and as a result it nourished the enemies that conspired for its destruction. The remedy, of course, (until a higher moral tone prevails,) is to draw the line along another plane, so as to increase friends and diminish enemies. Let it be drawn so as not to include within the category of intoxicating drinks a mild and wholesome kind of lager-beer, nor, perhaps, some of the lighter and safer wines. The phrase *strong beer* should be inserted in the law, in the place of beer, simply.

There should be some words of description that could be applied in reference to the strength of this mild lager-beer, and the names and strength of the wines, if any, that are not intended to be included in the list of intoxicating drinks. The Excise Board should have authority to apply tests, and the applying of this test line would be little, if any, more difficult than the application of the distinction between the lager and the other beers made necessary by the law of 1866. The unincluded lager-beer and wines would soon become well known, and would be as widely discriminated from intoxicating drinks as the patrons of those who drink them, as a temperate incident to temperate social habits would be separated from the patrons of drunken groggeries, who drink as an end, and fight, howl and stab as a consequence.

It seems to me that the wise friends of temperance ought to be able to see that, while a few are reformed by stern resolutions, manfully kept, not to drink at all what may intoxicate, the greater work of temperance reform is being done by the gradual substitution of milder for stronger drinks, and by making drinking at all more and more a matter of incident and less an end of social enjoyment.

That the policy I have suggested would call many from the drinking of strong beer to the more respectable places of light lager-beer, and would encourage the making of a well-defined light lager-beer, and would thus contribute to make the places of drunkenness less frequented and their political supporters less powerful, I cannot doubt. In the most temperate countries light lager-beer is most used; and if the Sunday is not there so well observed at could be wished, it has been from ecclesiastical and political causes of long continuance quite disconnected from the social habits of the people. Bigotry and oppression made infidels and worked their other evils irrespective of beer or beer-gardens. We do most to preserve our religious Sundays by dealing most wisely with these questions between beer and brandy.

A few words are next required as to the form and conditions of licenses. The licenses given under the law of 1866 are appropriate for use under the amended law I propose. And it is something to the credit of the theory of their use, that amid so much City corruption, the many millions levied under them was fully collected and honestly accounted for. The licenses for selling intoxicating drinks, for the reasons I have already explained, should be relatively high. A license for the sale of lager and other beverages, to be classed as non-intoxicating, (under the amended law,) should be imperatively required. The reason for requiring such licenses I have already referred to. No sale without a license should be allowed. This form of license should be very distinct from those for intoxicating drinks, and should be called the "light beer license." There might be a graded scale of fees under it, but the fees should be relatively small. The license should be required not only because some payment is due as a just return for the special police attention every such place of public resort requires, but more especially because the Excise Board ought to have full and clear jurisdiction to ascertain whether anything classed as intoxicating is sold at the place licensed. As what may be sold under this "light beer license" is not regarded as especially dangerous, the special Sunday provisions of the law are to have no bearing upon the places having such license; the general Sunday laws would apply. General refreshments could be included under such licenses. Such light beer licensed places are to be regarded as soda-fountain shops, bakeries, cigar-shops, newspaper stands, and dining saloons are now regarded, that is, they are all to be subject to existing Sunday laws. But to prevent those places holding "light beer licenses" degenerating into resorts for intemperance and other vices, they should be subject to these conditions: The Excise Board should have stringent powers for the revocation of the licenses, and for the regulation of the places; the holders of such licenses should have *no right to sell or allow to be sold on the premises at any time anything classified as intoxicating*, and no place should be given a light beer license within at least two hundred and fifty feet of where any place should be licensed to sell intoxicating drinks under the new law. It would lead to inextricable confusion and be a dangerous temptation to allow the holders of light beer licenses to sell intoxicating drinks at any time. There might be some special provisions, giving the Board power relative to any attempt to establish by the extensive or noisy places of public resort on Sunday or any other day.

The only other question requiring notice, is that relative to the composition of the Excise Board, and it is plain the City needs a special Excise law and Board as much as it needs a special charter, Quarantine law, or Fire Department law. Nothing could be more pernicious, than to have that Board elective by popular vote, or appointed by an elective Mayor. Thousands of votes would, by voters, be conditioned on licenses and rates of licenses, and the giving of low licenses and low rates would be promised by candidates as a condition of support at the polls. The Board of 1866 was effective because it was neither elective nor created by officers whom the votes of publicans could directly elect or turn out of office. The old Excise Board might perhaps be as good as can be selected if its composition and mode of creation remained substantially unchanged for the worse. It seems to me that the President of the Excise Board should have the main powers of a Magistrate for preserving order at excise trials. The ends of order and of safety in the city, which an Excise law mainly enacted to attain, are ends which the State as well as the city is bound to secure; and it would make the Excise Board all the more effective, and party influence would be better balanced, if some members of the Board were given office directly by the Governor and Senate, or by the latter. This would relieve some of the Police and Excise Board, who are severely taxed. There are also objections to those Boards being solely responsible for the doings of a Board of Excise. I am confident that a law based on such views would promote the well-being of the public; would improve the chances of a more religious observance of Sunday, and would not divide or otherwise weaken the political power of the people, which must co-operate at the cost of some compromise of individual opinions to secure any beneficial legislation. Of those sophistical insinuations of demagogues that any difference between the classification of the most fiery rum and the mildest lager-beer is yielding to the Germans, and an insult to the Irish, I have only this to say, that my suggestions have regard to practices and consequences, irrespective of any creed, politics, or nationality; and that if they show less respect for the man who gets drunk on rum, and reels and fights at midnight and on Sundays, than for the man who soberly drinks lager-beer and goes soberly home without howling or fighting, they express precisely my feelings and opinions, and precisely such feelings and opinions as should influence every legislator. But those opinions are based not at all on nationality, but wholly on private worth and public consequences. Neither is it just to our Irish people who have furnished so many excellent citizens, and from among whom so many are doing noble work at this time in the cause of reform, to class them as the special patrons of rum and whisky. We must make common laws for all our citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, and irrespective of the country from which they come, or the creed or want of a creed, or the social habits, which they bring. It seems to me the time has arrived when those disgraceful objections to a legislative act, that it is not as convenient for the vilest Irish drunkard as it is for the most reputable German citizen, ought from decency to cease. At any rate, the line seems likely to be more plainly drawn between those who pander for the votes of the one and those who command the respect of the other.

Now that we can make a law which will deserve the support, as it will promote the well-being, of all, let us scorn altogether the opposition of demagogues, of drunkards, and of fanatics of whatever nationality.

A Missouri Man on Schurz and Missouri Affairs.

The *Tribune* publishes the following letter, but admits that it uses the writer's name without authority:

In a recent issue of the *Tribune* a communication appeared over the signature of WM. H. GROSVENOR, of New-York, formerly of Missouri, representing the recent so-called Liberal Convention in Missouri to have been a large and significant gathering representing an important and powerful element of the Republican Party in that State. The manifest object of that communication, in view of the actual facts, clearly was to encourage the organization of similar movements in opposition to the regular organization of the party elsewhere. That nobody may be deceived by the absurd statement of Mr. GROSVENOR's letter, I ask a brief space in your columns for a reply.

First, it should be known that your correspondent, Mr. GROSVENOR, is an agent of the Free-trade League, receiving a salary of $6,000 a year for doing the work of that mercenary organization. The tendency of Republican opinion in the direction of Protection, and of Democratic opinion in the opposite direction, make it the policy of the Free Traders to break down the Republican Party and to build up the Democratic Party. And Mr. GROSVENOR, in seeking to disrupt the Republican Party, is simply doing the work assigned him by his employers. The pretensions of fidelity to party principles which he sets up, are only a cloak to conceal his real purposes and to mislead those who have no sympathy with the Free-trade Democracy. It is too short a time since he was an active lobbyist at Jefferson City to secure the election of FRANK BLAIR to the Senate over Ex-Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON, for him to successfully play the rôle he now assumes. That he did, by adroit and artful management, succeed in turning Missouri over into the hands of the Democracy, is of course admitted; but that he now has any standing or influence in that State, or that any considerable number of those Republicans who supported the Gratz Brown movement in 1870 were represented in Mr. GROSVENOR's Convention, or have any sympathy with its purposes, I emphatically deny. And I propose to show that this Convention was the veriest myth and sham, designed only to affect and mislead public sentiment abroad.

And, first, I assert that there is not a single known Republican in the State who supported the regular organization in 1870 who has abandoned it since. So that the Liberal organization has gained no strength from that source. On the contrary, I assert that nearly all of the leading Republicans of the State who participated in the bolt in 1870 have now abandoned it, and that it is utterly without even a respectable appearance in strength. For proof of this I have only to refer to the proceedings of the State Convention held yesterday, which appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The leaders of the Liberal wing in 1870 were Senator Schurz, Wm. M. Grosvenor, Gratz Brown, Lieut.-Gov. Stanard, John C. Quick, Speaker of the House of Representatives; D. P. Dyer, S. H. Boyd and G. A. Finkelnburg, members from the Ninth, Fourth and Third Districts; John B. Henderson, Ex-United States Senator; Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, Samuel Hays, State Treasurer; J. O. Dollmeyer, Auditor; Theodore Bruere, J. M. Clemens, Geo. R. Smith and Judge Fyan. All of these men, except the first three—Schurz, Grosvenor, and Brown—participated in the Convention of yesterday. Two-thirds of the Liberal Committee joined with the regular Committee in calling the Convention; and all over the State the County Conventions were characterized by unusual enthusiasm and harmony, and the fact that there had ever been a bolt was scarcely perceptible, except in the generous rivalry of both wings to manifest their determination to forgive and forget. It is not stating the fact too strongly to say that the men who were the late supporters of BROWN and SCHURZ are almost unanimous in condemning the Convention which Mr. GROSVENOR labors so hard to make appear to have represented somebody.

About one-third of the Republican newspapers of the State supported the bolt of 1870. Of these, only two indorse Mr. GROSVENOR's Convention, while all the rest are in accord with the regular Convention of yesterday. One of the two papers referred to is Senator SCHURZ's, and the other is the *State Times*, which the Democracy have secured by giving the publisher a half interest in the State printing.

SCHURZ is almost entirely abandoned by the Republicans, whom he deceived in 1870. Nor is it strange that this is so. They followed him in good faith. But the Gratz Brown Administration is essentially a Democratic one. Its influence helped to send FRANK BLAIR to the Senate, while nearly all the appointees have been the most extreme Democrats—the last one being that of a Democrat to the Supreme Bench of the State, a Democrat who was the candidate of the Democracy for the same place in 1868.

Yours, JOHN H. CLARK, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1872.

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] Social, Political [illegible] Status of Mississippi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

The capital of Mississippi is a pretty little city, resembling in size and neatness a cozy New-England village. Yet in its social and political associations the contrast is decidedly marked, and one feels it in the absence of the hum of industry which belongs to the settlements of the native Yankees. In the palmy days of slavery Jackson seems to have been the seat of a dainty society of aristocratic lawyers and rich planters, who lived in baronial exclusiveness from the toil and sweat of the mortgaged slave and coming cotton-crop. What a change! In one short decade the poor slave becomes the Secretary of State, or wrestles with the keenest lawyers on parliamentary rule and usage as Speaker of the House. Hon. JOHN R. LYNCH, at present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Louisiana, opposite Natchez, in the year 1847, of a slave mother. His father, being a man of considerable wealth, had made arrangements, while Mr. LYNCH was yet a child, to have him and his mother set at liberty; but dying suddenly, the arrangements were not carried out, and they were treacherously held in bondage till the results of the war made them free. While a slave, Mr. LYNCH had that unquenchable thirst for knowledge which is so often the case with his race; but the vile prejudices of slavery prevented his smuggling anything more into his brain than an imperfect ability to read and write. By a change of owners his mother was taken to Natchez with her children, where she has since resided. In 1864, while the Federal troops were in possession of Natchez, Mr. LYNCH enjoyed the opportunity of attending a night-school for four months, which is all the advantage of public education he has ever been able to enjoy. How he has successfully struggled to make up for his former condition and disadvantages may be best seen in the able and dignified manner in which he presides over the House, and in the general knowledge and cultivated bearing displayed in his social intercourse with his many friends. The Democratic side of the House has several clever and wary parliamentarians, and when they find it impossible to defeat a bill, often challenge the Speaker on some of the most intricate points of order and parliamentary law; but the coolness and sagacity with which he disposes of all points is really astonishing, and he has won the admiration and respect of the entire House. In private life, however, his position is hardly better than of old, so strong is the power of prejudice. It requires no great amount of reflection, while viewing matters and things here in the South, to satisfy oneself why the present Administration is so feared and dreaded. It is only the iron will of an honest man that can restrain the crouching forces whose only hope in the re-establishment of caste and despotism rests on faint-heartedness and vacillation in the Presidential chair.

Having been thrown in contact with a Southern Democrat some time ago, his mind seemed greatly relieved on expressing his high esteem for HORACE GREELEY, and was free to maintain that if nominated for the Presidency he could command a heavy Southern vote. The ground of said high esteem was the fact that during Mr. GREELEY's visit in the South he took special pleasure in announcing his hatred for Northern carpet-baggers. "This," remarked my friend, "and his fair-mindedness during the bitter trials of JEFF. DAVIS, have won for him many friends in the South." If Mr. GREELEY could be in Jackson today, and listen to the testimony in relation to the Meridian riot, he could but feel how enviable is such esteem. Some people seem to have fairness toward the South so much at heart, that they delight to parade the worst view of every question before the Northern public. Every man coming from the North is here stigmatized as a carpet-bagger, when the truth is that many of them have brought all their capital, and are working hard to build up the country. Does any one suppose it would be better if the Legislatures of the South were in the hands of its old masters? The detested Northerners have planted school-houses all over the State of Mississippi. Some counties that never supported a free school before are now enjoying the enlightening influence of forty or fifty, and the negroes are pouring into them. The negroes are not slow to see the signs of the times. They have so often since the war been the victims of terrorism that they instinctively turn away from the Southern Democrats, and if President GRANT is renominated they will vote for him as a unit, provided they can be made to feel safe on the day of election. The House has just unseated two Democrats from Lauderdale County. Having accomplished what was possible through intimidation, some twenty-seven colored voters were decoyed away by an officer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company on the day before the election, and prevented from returning on the day of election. The Democrats labored hard to disprove the charges, but the colored members seemed to understand the situation, and by a party vote the contestants were sworn in and took their seats.

The most vexatious feature in the condition of the State is the depreciation of its credit. The State liquidates its indebtedness by giving the creditor a kind of draft called a State warrant, payable at the State Treasury. When this warrant is presented it is cashed at par with greenbacks, provided there be ready money on hand. This seldom being the case the holder is obliged to sell his warrant on the street, where it is worth from fifty to seventy cents on the dollar. Thus the State requires the creditor to receive these warrants as *bona fide* payment, but refuses to cash them at par with currency. The banker, however, who buys the warrants at seventy cents employs spies, who spring upon the treasury as soon as a dollar of greenbacks reaches it. How long this unjust grab-game system will be tolerated it is impossible to say. A bill will soon come before the Legislature looking to the funding of the State warrants, and the collection of the taxes in greenbacks. Mississippi, with her repudiation antecedents, has at best a poor financial reputation; but the present condition of things will entirely ruin the State and furnish good Democratic capital for the next election if not corrected. Before the war the principal wealth was in slaves. The results of the war left many of the planters almost penniless. Unable to sell their great plantations, or to pay the taxes thereon, many fell to the State in default of payment. Having no capital to employ the thousands of freedmen, things drifted along at the mercy of circumstances. Many of the finest cotton-growing sections of the State are today lying idle for want of capital to work them. People who have brought capital and industry from the North and East feel that they have as good a right in the Legislature as any one, if legally elected. The negro reposes confidence in them, and they are doing much to restore the prosperity of the State. But, in the eyes of the Southern Democratic Press, they are one and all thieving carpet-baggers. If the negro chooses to place more confidence in the Northerner than the Southerner, he has a perfect right to his choice; but it will require a whole generation before the dictatorial spirit of the old institution has subsided into that calm and generous tone of feeling which accords equal rights and fair play to all.

The Waste of Time in the Senate—A Candid Opinion of Schurz.

New-York Herald, March 3.

Of course he was aided by Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. TRUMBULL. These two Senators come to us as the apostles of a new dispensation. They preach reform, freedom from the vices of patronage, "liberal" republicanism. Others may delve in the fleshpots; they confine themselves to cakes and ale. Mr. SCHURZ is a phenomenon in our politics. A cabal of Cheap Jack correspondents and editors have called upon us to accept this shifting German as a great man and a wonderful orator. We admit that he has been studying the English language for eighteen years and speaks it fluently; but there are professional couriers who carry ladies' band-boxes over the Continent who speak more tongues than Mr. SCHURZ. No man has been more honored by the Republican Party than this Senator. He began to crave office about the time he got into his English grammar, and he has managed to keep well in office. He was made Minister to Spain, and failed to achieve any remembered reputation in Madrid. He was a General in the army, and came out of the ranks with no more fame than a thousand other Generals, who quietly took off their swords and went into trade. He edited a newspaper and failed in that. In time he was thrown into the Senate, where he has only succeeded as an incessant, sharp, endless, quick-witted talker, who has not made a speech which will last beyond the necessities of the Democratic Party in this campaign. We do not esteem our Senate as an astonishing body. We regard it as a fine collection of mediocrities. We have no Senator who will compare with Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. BRIGHT or Mr. LOWE, and so far from Mr. SCHURZ being the marvel that his followers insist upon regarding him, he is inferior to SUMNER, THURMAN, EDMUNDS, [illegible], MORRILL or FERRY, and is really about a match for MORTON or FRANK BLAIR. We mean that he is a match for MORTON or BLAIR in intellectual resources. As an eager, frisky, perpetual talker, always obtruding upon the Senate with a speech or an interruption, he is only surpassed by GARRETT DAVIS. He can truly say with TENNYSON, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever."

And as for Mr. TRUMBULL, we dismiss him as a politician who followed faithfully in the traces of the Republican Party until the incense-bearers tempted him off with hopes of the Presidency. A politician who reforms at sixty and publishes himself as a "statesman" may excite our curiosity, but scarcely our enthusiasm. These are the demagogues and conspirators who have held the country at their mercy for three weeks, delaying public business, spending the people's money and bringing the good name and good faith of the nation into disrepute, merely to defeat Gen. GRANT. Their allies are found in disappointed politicians like GREELEY, who abandons a tariff man like GRANT to aid in the nomination and election of a Free-trader; or like FENTON, who has been squealing with nose high in air, ever since he and his litter were turned out of the troughs of the Custom-house; or like three or four pretentious newspapers in the East and West, who advertise their obstinacy for independence, and proclaim that no virtue remains in journalism but what they happily possess; that they alone are unterrified and unbought; that, thanks be to God, like the Pharisee of old, they are not as other journals are! We really do not know whether the feeling excited by this comedy of scandal and ambition is one of amusement or contempt. We are amused when we see these strollers from the Republican Party establish a side show, and advertise themselves as real, new patriots, with gorgeous costumes and machinery and decorations, and that their play is the only legitimate drama, while the performance at Philadelphia is sensational and unworthy. But we cannot refrain from our contempt when we see the Senate of the United States surrendered to the intrigues of politicians who have no grievance against GRANT that does not arise from disappointed ambition.

Behind these men there is a public opinion which is as true to GRANT as it was true to JACKSON when CALHOUN and CLAY and WEBSTER thundered at him in the Senate. The people stood by JACKSON against the politicians, and he triumphed. The people are standing by GRANT, and we are profoundly convinced that he will have a triumph as conspicuous and splendid as was awarded the hero of New-Orleans.

THE WICKENBURG MASSACRE.

A Defense of Col. O'Beirne by a Brother Officer—What He Says About Kruger.

The following letter by a regular officer is published by the *Army and Navy Journal*, and it affords some additional facts in relation to the conduct of Col. O'BEIRNE, hitherto the subject of much dispute:

SIR: I take advantage of your offer to publish any corrections of the letter which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst., over the signature of one "WM. KRUGER, chief clerk to Capt. C. W. FOSTER, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army," deeming it but my duty to contradict the statement which so unjustly reflects on an officer of my regiment. Being personally cognizant of everything connected with the attack on the Wickenburg stage, and the subsequent treatment of Mr. KRUGER and Miss SHEPHARD by Capt. R. F. O'BEIRNE, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding this post, and I can only state to you that there is not a particle, not a shadow of foundation or truth in anything Mr. KRUGER states in his letter, excepting the mere circumstances of the stage attack and the particulars of the untimely death of poor Mr. LORING. The facts in the case are simply these: Word was received at this post about 8 A. M. on Monday morning, Nov. 6, 1871, that the stage which left Prescott on the 4th for California had been attacked about seven miles from Wickenburg, and that six persons had been killed and two wounded. Col. O'BEIRNE at once sent Capt. CHARLES MEINHOLD, Third Cavalry, with Lieut. SIMPSON and some twenty odd enlisted men to the scene of the disaster, with instructions to follow the trail, and, if possible, discover the perpetrators of the attack, it being at the time a matter of grave doubt whether the attack was made by Indians or Mexicans. He also sent the post surgeon, Dr. EVANS, to Wickenburg to assist in attending to the wounded. The latter returned on Tuesday, the 7th, bringing with him the two wounded passengers, Mr. WM. KRUGER and his *fidus Achates*, Miss MOLLIE SHEPHARD, a Prescott prostitute and keeper of a house of ill-fame, with whom he was traveling. Mr. KRUGER, who was but slightly wounded, was invited by Col. O'BEIRNE to place himself under the doctor's care at the post hospital, while Miss SHEPHARD was taken by the doctor to the quarters of one of the laundresses. Everything was done for these people that it was possible to do. Mr. KRUGER occupied the quarters of an officer who was temporarily absent from the post, and received every attention, while to Miss SHEPHARD word was sent by my wife, through the doctor, that anything she might need in the way of wearing apparel was at her service. Mr. KRUGER, however, seemed to be much offended that his companion was not shown more attention or taken into the quarters of one of the officers; and as far as I am personally concerned, I confess I would much rather have shown this attention to her than him, she being a poor unfortunate woman, while Mr. KRUGER is an intelligent man, who had already so far degraded himself that Capt. C. W. FOSTER, whose chief clerk he was, discharged him, and that his own brother—so at least I am informed by reliable parties—would not recognize or speak to him while at Ehrenburg.

There being no proper place in the post for Miss SHEPHARD, Col. O'BEIRNE told the Doctor that as soon as she was well enough to be moved he would prefer if he (the Doctor) would have her removed to Mr. GILSON's ranche, a comfortable house about two miles from the post, but on the reservation, where she would be in every way better off, and where the post-surgeon could go every day to attend her. About a week after the arrival of the "two surviving cripples," the Doctor reported the woman well enough to be moved, and they (Mr. KRUGER of his own accord accompanied her) accordingly went to Mr. GILSON's, where Dr. EVANS attended them daily for several weeks, and until they were well enough to leave.

There is another point in Mr. KRUGER's statement that I desire to contradict. I quote from the letter published in the *Journal* of the 6th.

"That I left my mark with the Indians, there is no doubt, because two Indians died from gun-shot wounds at Camp Date Creek Reservation; but the commanding officer refused to have the thing investigated, for fear he would find sufficient evidence that they were his pets—that is, Camp Date Creek Indians. At all events there is no doubt whatever that the outrage was committed by Indians, and that by Camp Date Creek Indians, those so-called friendly Indians whom Uncle Sam feeds. * * * These citizens tracked the Indians from the place of outrage to Camp Date Creek."

Being myself Issuing Commissary for the Indians here—Apache-Yumas and Apache-Mojaves, each of whom comes daily to the post to draw his rations from me, and knowing from my intercourse with them each individual Indian, I can positively assure you that no Indian or Indians have ever died from gun-shot wounds on this reservation, and as on his arrival here, I particularly noticed Mr. KRUGER's pistol, from which not one single shot had been discharged, and which did not present the appearance of having been recently reloaded, I am very much inclined to think that he did not "leave his mark with the Indians."

I am furthermore prepared to testify to the fact that every effort was made by Col. O'BEIRNE to discover if these so-called Camp Date Creek Indians were the guilty parties. The iron loop of a mail-sack was found with one of them, and at once sent to the Postmaster at Wickenburg, Arizona Territory, for identification, who returned it saying that the mail-sacks on the ill-fated stage were only cut open, but no part of them was missing; some new legal-tender notes were found upon another and taken from him, but were afterward identified by Mr. CHARLES B. GENUNG, of People's Valley, as money he had paid this Indian for work done upon his ranche; every effort, in fact, was made, but nothing was elicited to fix the crime upon the Indians here. Not only this, but Col. O'BEIRNE also went in person to Wickenburg and collected the effects of the deceased, which he forwarded to Lieut. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, from whom he received a very handsome letter in reply.

In regard to the statement that the trail led from the place of attack to this post, I have only to say that Capt. MEINHOLD, Third Cavalry, went to the place of attack and took up the trail which took the direction of this post for about one mile, and then turned south-east and continued in almost the opposite direction from this place.

I have already taken up more of your space than I at first intended, for the unblemished and Christian character of Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'BEIRNE is too well known thoughout the army to be stained with the mire thus thrown at him by Mr. KRUGER, but as his (KRUGER's) letter has been extensively published and commented upon by the Press, I merely wish, in justice to a brother officer, to correct the foul slander.

FRED. H. E. EBSTEIN,
Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry.

CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., Jan. 23, 1872.

Lumber Trade of Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury.

Few persons among us have any adequate idea of the enormous proportions of the lumber trade of the Dominion. Take for instance the trade of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the tributary valleys. The Ottawa valleys provided during the past season 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals, 285,000,000 feet of sawn boards, and the St. Lawrence Valley provided 225,000,000 feet of sawn deals and 150,000,000 of sawn boards. In the Ottawa Valley the proposed get out of logs was 3,200,000, and in the St. Lawrence 2,350,000. The exports for the years 1870 and 1871 show a favorable condition of affairs, and tend still further to impress one with the magnitude of the lumber interest of the Dominion.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Suburban Railroad Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will please accept the thanks of those resident in Westchester County, who are compelled either daily or occasionally to travel over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for the interest you have taken in the question of a reduction of the rates of fare and commutation, as well as of increased accommodation. The manner in which we, whose misfortune it is to reside this side of the Connecticut line, have been and are daily treated by those who really mismanage (although they cannot be made to comprehend that fact) this road, is almost unbearable, when we take into consideration our rights in the matter. As you intimate, our only redress is through legislative action; therefore, in this matter, I call upon all interested to demand of our State Senator, Hon. W. H. ROBERTSON, his utmost efforts to advance in the Senate the passage of a bill, now before the House, praying for relief. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. DELANOY, Jr.,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rapid transit in this City is now going through the same ordeal of discussion that the same subject did in the City of London for ten years, before the first section was put under way.

In some respects the same difficulties and opposition is encountered here that was made there, and particularly do the special interests of classes serve to put off the building of a section, which, for the present at least, would accommodate nineteen-twentieths of the public.

And here let the writer, who endeavors to look at the subject irrespective of his private interest, start with the simple proposition that all we need or shall need, probably for ten years, is a road, substantially built with two tracks, running from the Grand Central Depot, in Forty-third-street, and to terminate at Canal-street.

It is not denied that a good many (but not one in twenty) would be better accommodated by its going to the Battery, or that the property interest would, in some respects, be advanced by such a lower terminus; and, on the other hand, that the taxable property in the upper part of the island would be largely increased by its going to the Harlem River. But neither are essential to the question, "How shall we accommodate the pressing needs of the great majority?" and how can we project a road that will find capital from the fact of its paying? L.

Have Travelers Any Rights?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday's paper on "Locking Doors on Railroads," must meet with the hearty approval of all your readers who travel on the New-Haven or Harlem Roads. We are beginning to realize that these Companies think we have no rights which they are bound to respect. The passengers by the Harlem trains are not allowed to take their seats in the cars at the new depot until about ten minutes before the trains start. To do this they must pass out from the passenger-room through a door, at which a man stands who stops each one to punch a hole in his ticket, a crowd being obliged to wait at the door and pass slowly out one by one; ladies as well as gentlemen being obliged to push their way as they best can through this impatient crowd. After this ordeal one must walk half way across the depot, and more than half and often three-fourths its length, to reach the cars. Here but one car is opened at a time, and each car is crowded before the next is unlocked. I have seen several ladies standing on the platform on a very cold day waiting for a car to be opened, while the conductor and brakeman refused to unlock the door because, *in their opinion*, the other car had not been sufficiently packed. These cars are so crowded that, with no proper means for ventilation, the air becomes most foul and poisonous.

Does this Company act as if it considered that the public had any rights?

As a traveler and a citizen, I thank you for your noble article of yesterday. The defrauded tax-payers of New-York, in the days of their sore humiliation, trampled down under the heel of Tammany, found in the TIMES their truest, bravest champion. We who travel by railroads now look to the TIMES for aid in overthrowing the tyranny under which we suffer—and we do not look in vain. HARLEM.

The German Americans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please call the attention of your many readers to the following facts:

While the French-German war was at its height, a Republican Convention was held at Saratoga, in this State, where resolutions were proposed and adopted, bearing on the issue between France and Germany. These were proposed by Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, and any one interested in the record of that gentleman, by referring to the files of the TIMES, for 1870, will find that they were remarkable for their earnest and deep-felt tone which marked the expression of sympathy entertained by the Republican Party for the full fruition of the dream of a century—"the unification of Germany."

Mr. CONKLING, as one of the Republicans of the country, did not hesitate to place himself where every true Republican stood at the breaking out of that historical contest—on the side of German right and honor against French Imperial despotism. Now, let your readers recall to memory the fact that Senator SUMNER had, at that time, not one word of sympathy for the Germans, but, on the contrary, took every opportunity to enlist American sympathy on the side of the French, as is abundantly proven by his lectures and speeches delivered in Boston and elsewhere in 1870-71 on the subject.

Again, during the session of 1870-71, if either SUMNER or SCHURZ had ever seriously thought that this matter of the sale of arms should be attended to instantly, and that it was wrong to allow it to be continued, why did they not introduce their resolutions without the slightest loss of time? Here is the solution: At that time SUMNER rather liked to see France supplied with the means of war she needed in her struggle with Germany, and, as a consequence, he kept very dark on the subject. SCHURZ had at that time not gone over, "hook, line and sinker," to the enemy, and probably judged, as the result proved, that the arms would be *paid for by France, but that Germany would get them any how.*

It is rather tough to see SUMNER saddle about now, when it serves him to gratify his personal spite; yet there are but few German-Americans in this country who will soon forget in which direction SUMNER's practical sympathy was manifested when the sword of war had as yet not decided the unfortunate fate of France, nor given to united Germany the rank of a first-class Power on the globe.

The above facts are well to be remembered now, when the reader seeks a clue to the bearing of the particular Senators mentioned. J. C. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1872.

Condition of Affairs at Sutro Tunnel.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, Feb. 25.

The Sutro Tunnel is now a distance of 2,761 feet, in ground which is not only very hard, but which also works very badly. Shaft No. 1 is now down 107 feet. They have not been able to do much at sinking for a few days, on account of the great quantity of water coming in, but they will start up their machinery on the shaft today. Shaft No. 2 is down 185 feet, in favorable ground, with very little water. The engine will start up at this shaft, also, today. Shaft No. 3 is down 110 feet; the ground is very hard, but no water is coming in. Shaft No. 4 is down 100 feet. They were engaged all the week in timbering the shaft, and the work was probably finished last night. The influx of water in this shaft is very strong, but machinery will be put up on it this week, when they will again be able to make good progress.

Arrest of Dealers in Obscene Literature.

Capt. WARD, of the Second Precinct, having received during the last two weeks a large number of complaints against the dealers in obscene literature, which abound in his precinct, applied on Saturday last to Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court for warrants against JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 13 Nassau-street, and BARRETT & CO., of No. 19 Ann-street. In order to secure the necessary evidence against these parties, ANTHONY COMSTOCK, of No. 354 Broadway, entered the establishments named and there purchased several obscene books and pictures. Capt. WARD subsequently visited the stores mentioned and placed under arrest all the persons found there, as follows: JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 149 Pearl-street, MICHAEL ELMORE, of No. 191 Stanton-street, THOMAS LYONS, of No. 50 Macdougal-street, JAMES BANNAN, of No. 159 Mott-street, CHARLES and WM. BROOKS, of No. 218 Smith-street, Brooklyn. The Police also seized the stocks of disgusting books and pictures found in the stores. On being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday morning, MCDERMOTT and the Brothers BROOKS were held for trial in default of $500 bail each, and the others were discharged, the evidence against them being insufficient.

A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR.

The Goods Traced to This City—Arrest of an Alleged Receiver—A House-Thief and His Plunder.

On the 14th of February last the store of JAS. M. COX, No. 717 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, who is the agent in that city for Messrs. E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., No. 350 Broadway, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of silks, satins and laces, amounting in value to $6,261, was carried off. Mr. COX at once notified JAFFRAY & CO., who apprised the Central Detective Office of the robbery. Detectives DUSENBURY and DUNNE were placed in charge of the matter, and on Saturday they received information leading them to believe that a portion of the stolen goods could be found at the store of FRANK R. PAGE, a dealer in jewelry, watches, &c., at the corner of Broadway and Washington-place. In connection with the store Mr. PAGE, it is said, keeps a loan office. The detectives, on Saturday, obtained from Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, a warrant to search Mr. PAGE's establishment. On making the search the officers found in the place a quantity of silks and laces to the value of $2,000, which answered the description of the goods stolen from the Philadelphia store. The property was taken possession of, and PAGE was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. The goods were subsequently identified by JAFFRAY & Co. as their property, and as a portion of the goods stolen from their branch establishment in the Quaker City.

During the search of PAGE's establishment the detectives found a black leather traveling-bag, which being opened was found to contain three lady's cloaks of great value. One is a fur cape of fine quality; the second a velvet cloak, trimmed with rich lace and bugle trimming, and the third is a heavy black silk cloak. PAGE on being questioned said that a lad whom he did not know had left the valise and contents at his place, but subsequently informed the detectives that soon after the lad had left the store a man came in and offered to sell him the cloaks, but he refused to buy them and told the man to take them away. From a description given by PAGE, the detectives arrested GEO. WALKER, alias Walker Warren, whom they describe as a professional house-thief, and who was fully identified by PAGE as the man who had offered to sell him the cloaks. PAGE and WALKER were arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and remanded to await examination, which will take place at noon today at the Tombs. In the meantime the cloaks, which have doubtless been stolen, remain in the hands of Capt. IRVING, of the Detective Police, at the Central Office in Mulberry-street. Ladies who may have been recently robbed of such articles would do well to call and examine them.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, while endeavoring to cross the railroad track at Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-third-street, was knocked down and run over by a freight train of the Hudson River Railroad and instantly killed. His body was severed in two parts, and horribly mangled. The remains were gathered up by the Police and sent to the Morgue for identification. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, had sandy moustache and side-whiskers and brown hair, and was attired in black clothes. There was nothing about the body that would serve as a clue to establish the identity of the unfortunate man. Coroner YOUNG has assumed charge of the case.

Fire in West Thirtieth-street—A Lad Burned to Death.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the brick stable situated in the rear of Nos. 415, 417, 419, and 421 West Thirtieth-street, owned by THOMAS O'REILLEY and occupied by a number of different parties. An alarm was quickly given, and, the firemen responding promptly, the fire was extinguished before more than $1,600 damage had been sustained. A horse belonging to MANNING K. FULLER, valued at $200, was burned. The other occupants of the stables sustained losses to the extent of $1,000. After the fire had been extinguished, and the firemen and Police were searching the premises, it was discovered that MOSES JACKSON, a lad about twelve years of age, had been burned to death while lying asleep in the hay-loft. The lad was in the employ of a gentleman who had his horses stabled in the premises, and lived in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue. After he had finished his labors on Saturday evening he concluded that, owing to the storm, he would not go home, but went to sleep in the hay-loft, where he met his death. Coroner YOUNG has been notified to hold an inquest.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrer calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—First Monday motion calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Calendar of set down causes.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. John Purcell, murder; 2, The People vs. Wm. Newport, burglary; [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 4—A. M.

We compile the following table of the Funded (Gold-bearing) Stocks of the United States, from the March 1 Schedule of the Public Debt issued from the Treasury Department:

[illegible]

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

In point of lawful Money strength the Bank movement, on the return of the week, shows no improvement, the surplus over the required 25 per cent. being not quite $2,500,000. The Banks lose in Greenbacks $1,272,500, and gain in Gold Notes $443,000. The decrease on the general line of Deposits is $2,845,400. The loans are nearly the same as last week—$206,400 less.

The course of Currency during the week seems to have been against the City. The Sub-Treasury Currency balance has run down $3,757,600 since Saturday week, and this, with the loss of Greenbacks in Bank, makes a total of $5,030,100. The Money market worked close through the week at 7 ℔ cent. on call loan, and 7@9 ℔ cent. on first-class Merchant paper. The Banks as a rule are too near the line of safety to increase their Loans, but the offerings from private lenders on the Street tend to keep the market reasonably steady at 7 ℔ cent. among the Brokers. On this calculation the British interest in speculation on the Stock Exchange, against a sharp Bearish opposition, has advanced the New-York and Western Railroads from one to two ℔ cent., and the Miscellaneous Stocks from one to three ℔ cent., the most active of the latter being Pacific Mail, and the largest rise on Canton and Quicksilver. Gold, on the other hand, is ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than at the close of the previous week, and the Public Funds a fraction lower on the 5-20s of 1867. Exchange on London also left off weaker both on 60 days and sight bills. The present week will probably test the supply of Exchange to cover the collection of the 5-20 Bonds of 1862 called for redemption March 7, and of which four-fifths, (or $16,000,000,) have been held in Europe six or eight years. The proportion of this sum already taken up by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in London, in the adjustment of the New Loan, is not yet known at the Department, as Mr. RICHARDSON has not returned. The amount presented here for prepayment is comparatively small. The regular redemptions will begin at Washington on Thursday next.

The Import Trade of the week is remarkable for the largest entries of Dry Goods and the heaviest total known in the history of the port for any single week. The total is $14,600,718, and almost equally divided between Foreign Dry Goods and Foreign General Merchandise. The Customs duties paid into the Treasury the week before, amounting to the unprecedented total of $3,[illegible], foreshadowed the heavy entries which they preceded, as much a few days. The amount of Goods of all kinds taken for immediate consumption is nearly equal to the original entries, showing a trade demand for the Spring season about 30 ℔ cent. ahead of last Spring, which was regarded as then unusually prosperous. *The increase in Foreign Dry Goods alone is full thirty ℔ cent.*, and the Customs thereon increase in the same proportion, the duties being the same as in 1871. The following comparative values of Foreign Dry Goods marketed at New-York since the New Year are drawn from Custom-house data. The figures may be found by the Free Trade Leaguers in the *Journal of Commerce*, if they like that authority better than our own. They might possibly make a more satisfactory "Tariff for revenue" to suit their own purpose of lower duties on British fabrics, but we doubt whether in the light of the present experience they could make a more productive one—certainly not without soon overwhelming the country with goods and debt.

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK—TWO MONTHS.

Dry Goods.	1871. Jan. 1 to Mar. 2.	1872. Jan. 1 to Mar. 2.
Woolens	$6,530,784	$8,635,216
Cottons	5,456,077	6,063,397
Silks	5,887,361	7,519,226
Flax Goods	3,545,720	4,130,071
Miscellaneous	1,575,187	2,661,710
Total	$22,575,119	$29,780,630

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the Second Quarter of the current Fiscal Year were published from the Treasury Department a few days ago. The Customs Revenue for the Three Months—October, November and December, 1871—amounted to $45,822,000. For the Half Year the figures are as follows compared with the first half of the previous Fiscal Year, to which we add our own estimate for the remainder of the Year.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF UNITED STATES—TWO YEARS.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
July 1 to Sept. 30	$57,729,000	$62,289,000
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	42,008,000	45,822,000
Total to Jan. 1	$99,737,000	$108,111,000
Jan. 1 to March 31	55,277,000	*61,0[illegible]
April 1 to Jan 30	51,266,000	*56,000,000
Total Fiscal Year	$206,270,000	$225,[illegible]

*Estimated.

The import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $14,600,718, as against $08,345,455 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,075,118, against $4,029,814 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $678,388, against $3,708,062 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,063,645. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 15,130 bales.

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

[illegible]

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

[illegible]

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

[illegible]

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

[illegible]

CLOSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firmer on the 5-20s of 1867, and generally steady in prices at the close, with only a moderate offering of Bonds. The speculation in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail was active and prices generally higher than on Friday. The business was especially large in Pacific Mail and North-west Common and Union Pacific. After the late Board, at 4 o'clock P. M., (the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111⅞	111⅞
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cfts.	93	93⅜
Reading	113⅞	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111¼
North-west Common	76⅛	78⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅝	90⅝
Pacific Mail	61	61⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅝
St. Paul Common	56⅝	57⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅜
Western Telegraph	69	70
Erie	33⅜	33⅝
Union Pacific	34	35⅜
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in Railroads, &c., was strong.

The sales of Gold Saturday 110⅛@110⅜@110¼@110⅛ ℔ cent. The sales of Bills on England at 109⅛@109¼ ℔ cent., less a small brokerage. The market had a firm look in the forenoon for both Gold and Exchange, but closed a fraction easier later in the day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of [illegible] and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.

These bonds, beside being the formal obligations of a well-established, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mortgage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property and franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions, and which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of nearly double this sum.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad connects the deep-water navigation of the Chesapeake Bay with the head of reliable inland navigation on the Ohio River. It is 427 miles, of which nearly three-fourths is already in operation, and the remainder under such rapid construction that it will be completed during the ensuing Summer.

This line furnishes a short and remarkably easy route for travel and transportation between the Great West and the Atlantic coast and as such will share, on advantageous terms, to a large extent in the vast volume of through business from the West which now taxes all existing means of transit. By means of connecting lines now under construction in Ohio and Kentucky, it will afford the shortest and cheapest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville, Memphis, and the Far West and the North Atlantic shipping; and it must at once take rank, therefore, as one of the Great Trunk Roads of the country for through transportation.

Besides these advantages it traverses the RICHEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS in the country, in its route through the KANAWHA VALLEY, and crosses, in its course, some of the most important and valuable deposits of iron ore known on this Continent. The coal, of which there are three varieties, will furnish an enormous and profitable traffic; and there is no doubt that a large manufacturing activity will soon be developed along the line.

$1,000 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible]

$500 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible]

$100 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible]

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ITS 7.30 BONDS.

The Northern Pacific Road is now (March, 1872,) finished 265 miles—from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Fargo, at the crossing of the Red River of the North, on the Eastern border of Dakota. Regular trains are running over the completed section. The work is rapidly progressing Westward through Dakota. The track is contracted to be finished in early Autumn (1872) to the Missouri River, at the crossing of which the Road will connect with the lines of steamers running 700 miles further West to Fort Benton, and will thus at once command the large carrying trade of Montana, and the traffic of the Upper Missouri Country.

In the meantime work has been steadily progressing on the Pacific Coast. A section of twenty-five miles was finished in December last, and is now in operation, while forty miles more are under construction—connecting the Columbia River, (at Kalama,) with the terminal point on Puget Sound. During the past year careful surveys have been made of nearly the entire distance across the continent, which fully verify previous estimates of the exceedingly favorable character of the route and country. The work of construction will continue to be pushed both eastward and westward with such rapidity as the interests of the road may warrant. Including the purchased lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its management five hundred and seventy-five miles of finished track. Contracts are let and the means provided for the construction of several hundred miles more during 1872 in Minnesota, Dakota and Washington Territory.

Its First Mortgage Gold Bonds the Northern Pacific Railroad Company furnishes to the Public an Investment Security which combines the ready Negotiability, the Convenience, and the high Credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the Solidity and Safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on Land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

They are offered at Par in currency, and yield a HANDSOME PROFIT to those exchanging 5-20s.

They are free of United States tax, and both principal and interest are payable in gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co.

One Million of these Bonds were sold during February, and over a million and a half during January, which is conclusive proof that they are favorites with the Investing Public.

The redemption of 5-20s by the Treasury indicates low rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and as $40,000,000 more are called in for March, we strongly recommend to the holders thereof an immediate exchange for the 7.30 GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the confidence and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, (*which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,*) upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 2.—FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½@$1 24⅝. CORN steady. OATS [illegible]. RYE dull. [illegible] RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—FLOUR quiet and weak for Low and Medium grades; higher qualities firm. [illegible] WHEAT dull and drooping. [illegible] CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 3,414 bales; gross, 3,540 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,612 bales; [illegible] STERLING EXCHANGE, 123½. Sight Drafts on New-York at par. Gold, 110⅛.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. [illegible] Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—TOBACCO—Sales, 220 hhds. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—FLOUR quiet; sales of 250 bbls. for city trade at unchanged prices. WHEAT in fair milling demand for White. [illegible] OATS neglected. RYE dull at 85c. for Western. BARLEY inactive and nominally unchanged. SEEDS—Small lots changed hands at unchanged quotations. PORK and LARD steady and very quiet. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—WHEAT more active. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—FLOUR steady. [illegible] RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet and weak at 80c. [illegible]

SAVANNAH, March 2.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; tending down; Middlings, 21½c.@21¾c. [illegible]

GALVESTON, March 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 19½c. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, March 2.—COTTON steadier; Middlings, 21½c. [illegible]

MOBILE, March 2.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 21½c. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, March 2.—FLOUR steady. [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for Money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, March 2.—[illegible]

PARIS, March 2.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 2—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. [illegible]

LONDON, March 2.—Refined Petroleum, 17⅛d.@17¼d. ℔ gallon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Montreal*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery at about previous prices; [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	20
Good Ordinary	20⅝	21	21⅛	21¼
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅞	22	22¼
Middling	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been very tame for State and Western Flour, confined almost wholly to job lots, wanted for immediate use, within the range of previous quotations, which are more or less nominal for straight lines. [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HIDES—An active inquiry has been noted for most kinds of stock. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

WHISKY—The demand has been fair, but prices have shown rather less firmness; [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

Arrest of Burglars.

On Saturday afternoon CHARLES BROWN and HENRY PARKER, alias "Pone," secreted themselves in a closet on the third floor of the premises No. 44 West Broadway, which are occupied by SMITH & LAWRENCE, dealers in fancy goods. The porter in searching the building, before closing it for the night, discovered the men and gave them in charge of an officer. In their possession were found skeleton keys, a large canvas sack, a large "jimmy" and other burglars' tools. It was evidently the intention of these enterprising individuals to force an entrance into the store of SMITH & LAWRENCE for the purpose of robbery. The burglars were taken before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, and committed to prison.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the [illegible] of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas [illegible] the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE Bryant and Stratton or Packard's Business College are earnestly requested to send their present address to S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway. [illegible] knowledge they will confer a favor upon

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Christine Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE AND EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING-GAS, by Dr. Colton.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a Branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We publish today the last of the series of "Chapters on Reform," by "Non-Partisan." The present chapter deals with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and makes many valuable suggestions. If we had been permitted to give the name of the author of these articles, they could scarcely fail to have had unusual weight with the public; but their own merit has attracted to them general attention, and we trust that the author may be induced to continue his "chapters" at an early day.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S was the last example we have had of a "mixed" Administration. It was very much such a one as we should get from a President elected by Democrats and disappointed Republicans. Under JOHNSON'S Administration, during fifteen months, sixty-seven millions of dollars less taxes were collected than during the same time, with the same laws, under GRANT'S Administration. Do the people like the contrast?

Mr. GRAHAM, the counsel for STOKES, has been subjected to a good deal of attack for making an effort to obtain a fair trial for his client. His remarks about the danger of violence being attempted in open Court have been construed as a sign of fear—an imputation which Mr. GRAHAM can well afford to bear. The truth is that the Court has been crowded every day with the hangers-on of Erie, and threats of violence have been as plentiful as blackberries in Summer. Let people who are disposed to make reflections on Mr. GRAHAM remember that the proceedings, thus far, have taken place before Judge CARDOZO. *Verbum sap.*

The Corrupt Judges.

All reforms that we can carry out in this City will be comparatively valueless if we cannot secure the most important and most urgently-needed reform of all—namely, the removal of the corrupt Judges from the Bench. If we could once obtain a proper administration of the law, many existing abuses could be corrected, even without the legislation now going on. But everybody knows that in some of the chief Courts of this City justice cannot possibly be had, except at a "price." Whether the charges against the Judges can be technically proved or not, no one doubts that they are more than warranted by the *facts*. The very names of the unjust Judges have become by-words all over the world. Cases of their oppression or dishonesty are as notorious as that TWEED and his confederates robbed this City. But the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature will be unable to recommend the impeachment of these men unless proper evidence is laid before them. Is this evidence being given, or is it being withheld?

We cannot tell—but we much fear that the persons who could and should prove the guilt of the corrupt Judges are standing aloof. The fear which is generally entertained of these Judges is a striking comment on the way they have twisted the law into a mere instrument of gratifying their personal revenges. How many lawyers have come to us with information and complaints about them during the last few years, begging our interference, and finding at all times ready access to our columns! They were only too ready to put us in the foreground of the fight. We were to take all the hard knocks—and we did take them. So long as we were willing to incur the responsibility, the lawyers primed us with facts. We say again that we never shirked this responsibility. We made ourselves the mark for the vengeance of more than one of these Judges. Several years ago Judge BARNARD threatened from the Bench to indict us before the Grand Jury, and we challenged him to do it—but he thought better of it. He has assailed editors of this paper, dead and living, with the foulest and most cowardly slanders—slanders such as no man with a spark of honor in him could possibly have brought his lips to utter, for they involved the self-respect of women as well as of men. He has laid many traps for us—but somehow or other we have not fallen into them. Our attacks upon the corrupt Judges do not date from yesterday—they extend back over years. If anybody wants to write the history of these men, let him look over the files of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Yet we are here today, and probably shall remain when these Judges have met with their deserts. A man lives his life—a paper outlasts many lives. Surely the lawyers and others who are afraid to come forward with their evidence might take courage from observing how little harm has happened to us. Moreover, they have really nothing to fear. They can never produce their evidence with so little risk as now. The Committee mean to do right—and if they only get the facts to go upon, we are fully convinced that the Judges will be impeached. No lawyer need fear losing his practice. No private citizen need be afraid that the Judges will be able to imprison or ruin him. It is now that we can get rid of these Judges. Is it not too bad that the necessary evidence should be withheld? Probably the apprehension is general that it would be no use going before the Committee, because that Committee will do nothing. We are sure this surmise is unfounded. And how can you tell it is of no use to attempt anything unless you try? It is always of use to do one's duty. That is a law which no unjust Judges can overthrow.

The Committee meet again today. We call upon the lawyers and citizens who have written to us during the past few years to go before them with their complaints. If they do not, we hope they will not come crying to us any more. If they will not help themselves now, we can never help them. Will they have the kindness to screw up their courage, and do their duty like men?

The New-Hampshire Campaign.

The reports from the New-Hampshire canvass continue to be encouraging to Republicans. Senator WILSON'S labors have had a most excellent effect, and with such speakers at work for the ensuing week as Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa; Senator PATTERSON, Ex-Gov. HARRIMAN, Gen. A. F. STEVENS, Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania; Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine; Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky, and District-Attorney CORBIN, who aided so effectively in ridding the State of South Carolina of its Kuklux, with others, there ought to be little or no doubt of the result on election-day. Moreover, the most encouraging feature is the fact that the wonderfully perfect organization of the State, its system of Republican town clubs, is thoroughly aroused, united, and at work. It was this invincible organization which carried the State every year from 1856 until 1871. The original Fremont Clubs have been renewed every year in every town and ward, and fifteen years of organization, reorganization, and victory by small but decisive majorities, attest the power of their organization. Only last year was there any apathy, disaffection, or division. But these are now happily removed, and the organizations are united, vigorous, and determined. About six weeks before every election, the Chairman of the State Committee calls upon each club for a report of the political complexion of the voters at the approaching election—Republican, Democratic, and doubtful. The returns are made with remarkable fullness—as a general thing no single town failing to report—from which the probable majority in the State is estimated with remarkable accuracy. This canvass now shows a majority equal to the average of years prior to 1871, and other indications confirm this.

The present campaign is essentially a national one in the character of the issues discussed. Local matters are almost ignored. The conduct of the Administration and the legislation of Congress are up for approval or disapproval, and both parties are straining every nerve to get a result that will aid in the Presidential campaign. The Republican Party has the advantage of being represented on the ground by much the ablest, best-informed, and most authoritative speakers. As its strength lies in the general excellence of its record, this fact is of great importance. The Democrats rely mainly on diversions affected by means of the Prohibitionist ticket, and on the speeches of the disaffected Republican Senators, particularly SUMNER, SCHURZ and TRUMBULL. How far these gentlemen can reconcile their course in thus giving aid and comfort to the Democracy, with their own honest views of the character of that party, we cannot say. We do not believe that their speeches will change many votes. They do not meet the facts with which the people are most familiar, and concerning which they feel most interest. Mr. SCHURZ'S insinuations that the President makes corrupt use of his appointing power do not weigh against the President's actual work in the establishment of Civil Service Reform. His attacks upon the conduct of the Treasury Department cannot wipe out the facts of improved public credit and reduced taxes. Mr. SUMNER'S unworthy attempt to break down the good faith of the Government in the German war, falls to the ground in face of the fact that the German Government has found no fault with the United States. Mr. TRUMBULL'S voluble protestations concerning reform have little force with people who see his coquetry with the Democracy, and read his name as candidate for the Presidency at the head of the column of anti-Republican papers.

But apart from all this, the people of New-Hampshire are asking themselves whether the time has come for surrendering the Government into the hands of the party notoriously hostile to the war and the results of the war. They know that the country is doing well, the debt decreasing, credit rising, taxes falling, trade reviving, industry extending. They are not tempted in behalf of material interests to introduce to the Government a party tainted with repudiation, and the parent of Tammany. And they are asking whether, if material interests would not benefit by the change, the South can yet be trusted to a Democratic Administration? They remember the freedmen, whom the nation is pledged to protect in their new rights, and the Kuklux Klan, which is organized to deprive them of those rights; and they question whether it is safer to trust the Democratic Party, which includes and apologizes for the Kuklux, or the Republican Party, which includes and will exhaust all legal means to protect the freedmen. Senators with "grievances" to resent, or with ambitious ends to serve, may forget the experience the nation has gone through, and the tremendous awakening of the national feeling resulting from it. But the people do not. All the pledges the close of the war left the nation bound by will be carried out, and New-Hampshire is not likely to be persuaded to trust the fulfillment of those pledges to the Democracy, or to the allies of the Democracy, under any circumstances.

A Word to the Assembly Judiciary and Railroad Committees.

On Tuesday next the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will vote upon what is known as the Attorney-General's bill—the object of which is to modify the infamous provisions of the law passed by the Erie Ring in 1870 for their protection, and to remove the legal difficulties which have heretofore prevented the Erie stockholders from getting a sight of their own books, and calling their dishonest agents to an account. If any member of the Committee objects to this particular bill, let him propose a substitute which shall give the necessary relief. Let us have some equivalent bill, if not this.

There are some members of this Committee who are reputed to be the agents and tools of the Erie Railroad, and to them we have nothing to say today. Let them look to their patrons for their reward, and we shall do our best hereafter to give them their punishment. But to those members of the Committee who depend on the good opinions of their fellow-citizens for their future advancement, and who value the opinions of honest men, we have this to say: No vote against these anti-Erie measures, which shall be unaccompanied with some proposition of equal efficacy as a substitute, will be accepted as an honest vote.

The corrupt measures which GOULD and his associates are using to defeat this legislation are well known, and the eyes of every man who values honest dealing and the fair fame of this State are fixed upon the members of this Committee to see how far these corrupt influences are to be successful. The indignation of the people last Fall was not directed against the corruptions of this City alone, but was also strongly aroused by the frauds of the Erie managers. The people elected this Legislature to correct these abuses, and woe be unto the man who disappoints the popular longing. Let each member of this Committee ask himself what his chances of election would have been last Fall had he been known and denounced as a tool of the Erie Ring, and let him remember that no man can dare to come before the people at the next election whose record as to these great abuses, which the Republican Party is bound by its principles and professions to root out, is not clear and honorable.

The moral force of the people is not yet spent. A man who votes against these needed reforms without a good explanation of his vote, not only ruins himself, but is a traitor to his party, and deserves to be held up as such from one end of the State to the other. For it is certain that should the Republican Party fail to use its power for the purposes of purification, it will go down in this State with a dishonored name.

We are not complaining of the honest and conscientious vote of any man, but we do say, that no man can be honest who is not eager to put a stop to these Erie frauds and robberies, and no one will believe in the honesty of a man who professes to desire the relief, and who yet opposes the only bill which will give it, without suggesting or framing any substitute. What we have said applies also to the bill which is before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, repealing the Erie Classification act and providing for a fair election of directors. The bill introduced by Mr. HUSTED, which simply repeals the Classification act, is of no possible efficacy, and, as is well known in Albany, is regarded by those who are interested in a fair election as disastrous to their interests, whether so intended or not. It is a bill in the interests of the Erie swindlers. Its passage will do them no harm, and will be used as an excuse by their creatures to avoid any further action. A simple repeal of the Classification act does not oust the present directors, and if Mr. HUSTED'S bill further provides for a new election, yet it is well known to every one that a new election, without stringent provisions of law to make it a fair one, would be a farce. Very large amounts of the stock of men who desire an honest administration of the road, stands on the books of the Company in the name of brokers and creatures of GOULD and his associates, through whom it was originally issued. These men, and not the true owners, vote on it under existing laws. When HEATH and RAPHAEL attempted to transfer sixty thousand shares into their own names it was stolen from them by means of one of Judge BARNARD'S receiverships, and it took two years, and cost twenty thousand dollars, to get it back. Other stockholders will not expose their stock to such danger, and it therefore remains in the names of GOULD'S friends. The bill before the Railroad Committee simply proposes to enable the stockholders to transfer their stock without danger of robbery, and to insure a fair election. The votes of these two Committees on these bills will be momentous, and we shall take care that no man shall betray the cause of honesty without being held up to the indignation of decent men.

Kill Grant at Any Cost.

It is as well to get occasionally from the quicksands of false accusations in which the enemies of the Administration revel to the solid ground of *fact*. Such an opportunity is afforded by the recent prolonged debate in the Senate on the sale of arms to France.

The charges as drawn up by SCHURZ, presented by Mr. SUMNER, and eagerly echoed (without the least inquiry) by the *Nation* and *Tribune*, were substantially these: (1) That our Government was guilty of a breach of neutrality toward Germany in selling arms to France during the war of '70. (2) That—we had better quote Mr. SUMNER'S own words: "It appears from the official report of the Secretary of War that in the year 1870-71, the sale of ordnance stores reached the sum of $10,000,000, from which, according to the report, only a small sum was retained to meet the expenses of preparing other stores for sale; while the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the same year acknowledges the receipt of only $8,286,131 70, showing a difference of over $1,700,000."

The second charge was dwelt upon with the utmost delight by the papers which have fairly embarked on the "campaign of slander," and the Chicago *Tribune* immediately took up the wondrous tale and exaggerated it—saying that "millions" had been embezzled.

We call the public to witness that the time of the Senate has been occupied for weeks in listening to the outlandish invectives of SCHURZ, and the drivel of TIPTON, over these charges. The "Anti-Grant" papers have spoken of them as if they were proved. And yet, all this while, a single inquiry addressed to the Secretary of War, Gen. BELKNAP, would have sufficed to elicit the truth, and to blow SCHURZ'S mess of slanders into the air.

Listen again to Secretary BELKNAP'S evidence on the money part of the question:

"*The amount realized from the sale of arms, &c., was $9,748,949; of this sum $9,409,236 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file; $120,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th June, 1871; the balance was expended for preparing stores for the sale, fitting them up, &c.*"

SCHURZ, the other day, called some man a "liar" in the Senate, and this was considered by his admirers to be a proof of true genius. Having insinuated, and caused others to insinuate, that "millions" were stolen on this arms affair, and the proof that he uttered a falsehood being perfectly indisputable, what are people to call him? Would it be very wicked to apply his own epithet to himself?

Secretary BELKNAP'S testimony is equally strong with reference to the alleged breach of neutrality. He shows conclusively that the charges concocted by SCHURZ were utterly without foundation. This being so, of course the New-York *Tribune* cries out—"We don't want this investigation to go any further. It is all cheating. You are a pack of swindlers. Yah!" In the same spirit the Mr. Pecksniff of the novel—not the real one—was always especially bitter on people to whom he had done some gross injury.

This "investigation" having led to such disastrous results for the investigators, the public are of course waiting with the greatest eagerness for SCHURZ'S next move. A man without a shred of conscience in his composition, and who does not know what principle in politics means, is not easily made ashamed of himself. SCHURZ has another mare's nest in his pocket, of that we may be very sure. He will get up, or perhaps get TIPTON to get up, and demand an investigation of an "enormous abuse" which he has just discovered, and by which the President and his friends will be proved to have pocketed "millions." If anybody objects to this move, the objector will be told that he is trying to cover up "thieves" because he is a thief himself—with many other compliments of the season. The "investigation" will go on—it will stop all public business—but it will give SCHURZ another opportunity of airing that wondrous eloquence which has already filled the world with admiration and astonishment. And this little game is to be continued all through the session. Is it too much to believe that the people, by this time, begin to "see through it," and are about sick of the whole performance?

The Bankrupt Insurance Companies.

In the dearth of information, from any authentic quarter hereabouts, respecting the condition of the numerous insurance companies made insolvent by the Chicago fire, it is satisfactory to obtain, by way of Chicago herself, something definite on the subject. Receivers appear to be a law unto themselves; they are independent of all supervision, and relieved of obligation to reveal any more than they choose to tell about the concerns upon whose *débris* they are administering at their own sweet will. But a flank movement on the part of their Western creditors has suddenly brought all these administrators to book, and given them the choice between losing their places or treating matters upon pure business principles.

At a meeting held in Chicago, some two weeks ago, parties representing claims against every one of the insolvent New-York companies were in attendance, and, after listening to a report which showed that certain other creditors nearer home, (the claimants of return premiums,) were receiving a preference and getting their money in full, the meeting resolved to proceed against these companies, and, under the United States law, throw them into bankruptcy, and into the hands of assignees who would be compelled to make a *pro rata* division of the property in hand among all classes of creditors. A shrewd lawyer had interested himself in surveying the field, and it was upon his report—that it made a million dollars difference to Chicago sufferers whether action of this sort was taken or not—that bankruptcy proceedings were authorized, and the lawyer referred to empowered to undertake them. The effect of such proceedings, whatever it might have been with regard to increasing or lessening the divisible assets of the bankrupt companies, would obviously have been the substitution of other persons for the receivers now in control of these assets. And, naturally, nobody discovered this sooner than the receivers themselves. When the Chicago lawyer, armed with the power to throw fifteen or sixteen insolvent companies into bankruptcy, came on to this City, he found the receivers in a very much more plastic state of mind than before. And, as soon as he began to carry out the instructions of his clients, there was a wonderful lowering of proud standards, and a general disposition to parley and discuss terms of surrender on the part of receivers who had conscientious scruples against being ousted. A few days' labor here enabled the lawyer to get things just where he wanted them, and he went back to Chicago, carrying in his pocket the specific agreements of most of these receivers that they would no longer prefer return-premium creditors at the expense of those creditors whose claims were based on policies insuring property destroyed by the fire. This was the price of their being left undisturbed in their lucrative offices; and they paid it promptly.

Has it occurred to these contracting receivers that they have agreed to do what the law of this State decrees shall not so be done? Under our laws, return premiums are a preferred claim, entitled to be paid in full, and this claim can be enforced by law. May it not be possible that some angered creditor of this class will assert himself at this juncture, and thus upset the arrangement?

Brown-Stone Fever Nests.

There is something the reverse of reassuring in the recent report of Sanitary Inspector MORRIS to the Board of Health, respecting the effects of poisonous sewer-gases upon the health of persons exposed thereto. Of the fact that danger lurks in these gases hardly anyone can be supposed to be ignorant. But the point which should attract attention in the report is the statement that a very large number of our new and "palatial" brown-stone front dwellings, are actually little better than so many pest-houses, by reason of their defective sewerage, and their exposure to these malarious emanations. Dr. MORRIS mentions a brown-stone dwelling in West Forty-third-street, where a little child had recently died from spotted fever, after only a few hours' illness, and in the basement of which house were found two separate cess-pools, in connection with the main sewer, which were simply flues for the escape of sewer gases into the house. And in another house, of equally fine exterior, situated in East Forty-eighth street, was found a four-inch iron sewer pipe, having the main waste pipe of one and a half inches in diameter simply entering it, without closing the joint. Of course there was here no protective appliance against the entrance of sewer gases and their dispersion throughout the premises. In this house, also, a child of three years of age had just died after three weeks' illness. As in the other instance, spotted fever, instead of sewer-gas poison, is given as the cause of death. That the kind of fever spoken of is superinduced by this mephitic atmosphere from the sewers is quite certain, for the inspections made, of premises where spotted fever has raged, give all needed evidence of a close connection between the two.

How far such a condition of things may be characteristic of our rows of handsome new brown-stone houses can only be learned by means of a thorough investigation. And even where some other disease, less virulent and less fatal than spotted fever, has enjoyed a long run in certain localities, it is reasonably safe to charge its prevalence upon this same sewer difficulty. Hence, the handsomest house, however fashionable or high-priced the quarter, may have within it the seeds of disease and death. In fact, we can name houses in Fifth-avenue, and on costly corner lots, too, where intermittent fevers are indigenous and endemic, the cause being found in the circumstance that originally the ground beneath the house had been a standing pool, which, although filled in, had never been properly drained dry. As a consequence the very walls of the building were, to the extent of their capacity, just so many absorbents or channels for the continuous transfer of miasma from cellar to garret.

That which is alarmingly true of the dangerous condition of our better-class dwellings, is certainly no less true or alarming of thousands of our tenement-houses. The subject is becoming one of serious import to all our citizens. It will not answer to dismiss the matter from mind, as belonging rather to one's neighbors or to the poor tenantry of the tenement-houses around the corner. Murray Hill and Baxter-street, Madison-avenue and Mackerelville, for once, have a common interest in a single subject, and that a subject which involves the questions of health and life and death. It may not be amiss, therefore, if we quote a paragraph of Dr. MORRIS' report, which contains some timely advice, and which all our citizens may heed with profit:

"It becomes the interest of every person to look after these matters on his own premises, and not rely upon his own inspection entirely in these matters. It requires the experience of a careful and reliable plumber to investigate and examine every pipe, joint, cess-pool and sewer connection, to see and remedy all defects. And where it is possible (and it should be made possible in every dwelling, even at the expense of defacing some rooms for a time) the soil-pipe should be carried through the roof, affording an open, unobstructed outlet for all sewer-gases, above and beyond direct inhalation. Diffused in the atmosphere and largely diluted, these gases become innocuous; confined in close rooms and concentrated, they are poisonous in the highest degree.

The provision of a direct open sewer pipe extending above the roof of the house affords a free escape for sewer gases where this dilution can take place without danger to health or life, and at the same time obviates another condition that frequently occurs in the following manner: Probably very many persons have observed in their dwellings that at certain times there is a very offensive odor, which usually occurs after a rain, the explanation of which is this: The leader from the roof is usually connected with the sewer pipe at its lowest point; whenever it rains this leader becomes filled with roof water, which, rushing downward through the soil-pipe, causes an exhaustion of all or several of the traps in the various house connections from the waste pipes of the water-closets, wash-basins, &c., and until these exhausted traps become again filled with water by an accidental usage, there is really no obstruction whatever to the escape of the sewer gases through them into the dwellings, and from the fact of an increased pressure upon the capacity of the sewer itself, these gases are forced unusually backward through these openings thus created into the various rooms of the house."

Telling the Truth Unawares.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, candidate for the Presidency in the place of Gen. GRANT, (and recently a confederate of HANK SMITH, and a partner with TWEED and SANDS in the Tobacco Manufacturing Company,) would probably rather undergo any moderate torture than publish a word in the *Tribune* in favor of the President. He wants to "break" him—for is he not a rival? And therefore a stream of mud is turned on daily through the columns of the *Tribune* for the benefit of Gen. GRANT. The Washington correspondent of that paper is instructed to gather up all the lies he can, and considering that he is a stupid man and a bungling writer, he does his dirty work as well as could be expected.

But the other day the *Tribune*, by some misadventure, sent a man to Washington who was not only sane, but honest, while the regular hack in that city is neither. This gentleman wrote a letter to the *Tribune*, which by another accident got into the paper, and stands on permanent record against HORACE GREELEY'S own slanders. It is said that when Mr. GREELEY saw this letter in his paper he was seized with an attack of oaths which almost choked him, and which a mule-driver in the far West might envy. He is still much shaken and depressed, but is kept afloat by his intense hopes of gaining the nomination for the Presidency, so soon as he has polished off Gen. GRANT.

The letter which caused this injurious effect was as follows. Pray let the reader remember that it is an old and very sensible correspondent of the *Tribune* who thus bears evidence against the *Tribune*. Read every word of it—it is all good:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—If there ever was a boys' debate, it is the one which has been for several days going on in the Senate. [This refers to the French arms discussion.]

The whole mêlée has grown out of the fact that Mr. SUMNER insists on a preamble to his resolutions of investigation of the sale of arms to the French agents, which preamble asserts a good deal more than the Administration men can stomach. THEY ARE WILLING TO INVESTIGATE, *but they are not willing to plead guilty*. It is to provoke debate to ask them to do it. Mr. MORTON has resisted and resented *the assault with force and naturalness*. He has debated the subject as a political question intended to damage the Administration, and introduced solely for that purpose. This is evidently the sincere opinion of Gov. MORTON, and he leaves the impression on his audiences that he is not far from right. Mr. SUMNER, no doubt, thought there was something that required looking into. But then *he was prompted to his conclusions by his dislikes and his suspicions of the men in office. Mr. Schurz backed him*, and has done a good share of the work thus far. But SCHURZ *is a pronounced Anti-Administration man, and says he won't vote for Grant if he is nominated*. He says he is pledged to reform, and talks as though he thought there was a reform party rising on the horizon. He is prepared to step into that car when it comes along. *Meantime, he balances himself on the edge of the fence that divides the two great parties*. It is a free zone, of narrow proportions, which he will widen if he can.

There is nothing new, and so far as I can see, nothing very threatening in the situation. No great party can be for a great length of time entirely harmonious. *Many men get so near to the front that they think they are entitled to the lead, and make a good deal of complaint if it is not given to them*. We have had lots of experience of this sort in our own political history, and the world has always been full of it. *This is what is the matter now*. Prominent men fall into quarrels, and long talks and idle debates are the consequence. It is a phase of politics partaking quite too much of the character of personal gossip and scandal to be at all agreeable to the immortal mind. *It is the scum and rubbish of public life*. The more sluggish the current, the more this rubbish accumulates. The everlasting dissatisfactions that political life breeds are as natural as muskatoes after a shower. The only remedy is to cultivate the virtues of self-denial and unselfishness. But these are not the virtues that most distinguish the pushing men who swarm in public life.

The average Republican who possesses his soul in patience, is unmoved by the present trials of the party. They are no more than ordinary past experience would lead him to expect. They are the squalls and head-winds of the voyage. When the clamor of the altercation is over, he expects the party will meet together and settle their differences by voting on them. The vote is the only precipitator. It gives color at once. It is only by voting that we can settle the personalities of politics. If a party is not resolute enough in its purposes to support candidates for places who are selected by the majority, it is no party, and the individuals of which it is composed will frustrate their own objects. But the Republican Party is believed still to be firm and vigorous, and to have well-defined and well-intentioned ends, that the great body of its members do not intend shall be sacrificed. They look forward, therefore, to the Philadelphia Convention as the authoritative exponent of its views, and, as a party necessity, they will undoubtedly abide by that expression. Nobody can dispute that the Republican Party is going to be fully represented there, and, we may conclude, fairly also. And it is almost equally clear that what is done there will be ratified at the polls.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received a check for $40 for the Children's Aid Society, together with the following note, for which we thank our correspondent:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the goodness to convey to the Children's Aid Society the inclosed check, with the expression of my wish that the avails be applied to the establishing of a boy and a girl in rural homes. This request—that you will be the channel of my contribution to a charity which you have zealously advocated—is meant to be my individual acknowledgment of the debt that all your fellow-citizens owe you for your good and effective efforts to cleanse the Municipal service.

W. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1872.

The statement is made by the London *Observer* that, in case of the repudiation of the Washington Treaty by Great Britain, no opposition would be made by that country to the use of Canadian waters by American fishermen. This would indicate a desire on the part of the English to keep the United States, by liberal usage—for this right is one long contested—in humor for a renewal of negotiations on the same subject. But would it not be far more practical to let the treaty have its legitimate effect, and to abide by the result of negotiations already had, than which none could ever hope to be more auspiciously begun or more sincerely conducted?

Some interesting sketches of Sunday among the poor will be found in our columns today. They afford glimpses of life not commonly known to the great mass of the public. The account of the floating church, and of the places of worship along the river side, will well repay perusal.

A very interesting conundrum might be made from the question, What is the difference between France, as a Republic, under THIERS, and France under the Empire? Whoever undertook to answer it by stating any important difference would have to ignore M. THIERS' more than Napoleonic hostility to a free Press. A President who cannot bear that the Press should have the privilege of discussing the Constitution which the Assembly is about to frame, is so near an absolute tyrant that the distinction can exist only in name.

A correspondent, who lately paid a visit to Harrisburg, Penn., gives a very doleful account of its sanitary condition. He says that there is authority for the statement that some ten thousand persons are now suffering from a disease which has its source in the waters of the Schuylkill. Upon the banks of this river, there are scores of factories and dye-houses, whose refuse mingles together and flows with the current into the houses of Harrisburg. Heretofore the water has been purified by mountain-streams, but this year there has been a drouth, and the result is as stated. The symptoms of the disease produced in this shocking way are diarrhœa, cramps, and cold extremities; and its effects are alike on young and old. Philadelphia, it appears, suffers, to a certain extent, in a like manner. From the Schuylkill that city also draws its water supply. So far, however, the attention of the physicians in the latter city has not been called to the matter with the same degree of interest as at Harrisburg.

The Turkish Government, in the enjoyment of a fit of morality unprecedented in the annals of the Porte, has recently ordered all improper illustrated works to be confiscated, but has left the local authorities to decide what comes under this definition; whereupon some of these enlightened gentlemen have lost no time in confiscating school-books, with prints illustrative of natural history, disseminated by the American missionaries, and other works equally innocuous. That Turkey is making desperate efforts to improve there cannot be a doubt, but the fact that the Government has just borrowed of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, at the rate of thirteen per cent. and one per cent. commission, would seem to imply that the success of her efforts is regarded as doubtful in commercial quarters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The series of operatic entertainments to compass the farewell performances of Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON in this country will be commenced at the Academy of Music this evening. To-night "Mignon" will be sung. M. THOMAS' successful composition will be interpreted, as hitherto, by Miss NILSSON and Mlle. DUVAL, and by MM. CAPOUL and JAMET, and Mr. LYALL. All these artists are to quit the country simultaneously with the leading performer, and the first representation of the present season may on that account be greeted with especial satisfaction, as offering an excellent opportunity of enjoying the fruit of their united talent and energies.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. A symphony in E minor by Mr. F. L. RITTER was the most conspicuous instrumental composition recited, and Miss ANNA MEHLIG'S piano contribution was the most notable solo performance of the night. Mr. RITTER'S symphony in E minor is an exceedingly creditable specimen of symphonic writing. It is to be praised, in its four movements, for clearness, if not passing beauty or eloquence of ideas, and for the sustained fullness and smoothness of the treatment of the orchestra. We were not very favorably impressed by portions of the last movement, which is respectable melodramatic music, rather than a grand tone-picture of the scene hinted at by an explanatory bill. As an offset to this, the *scherzo allegretto*, by the felicity of the theme and the grace of the handling, is to be warmly admired, and may be pronounced deserving of recitation, detached, in any concert. We should be glad, indeed, of an early repetition of the whole score. The orchestra of the Philharmonic is never at its best when first dealing with important works. In respect of interpretation, Miss MEHLIG'S share of the labors of the entertainment were the most satisfying. More vigor would have been looked for in passages of SCHUMANN'S excessively difficult A minor concerto but for the knowledge that a long spell of acute suffering had made, for a moment, the lady's appearance problematical. In thoughtfulness and sympathy, and in delicacy and fluency of touch, Miss MEHLIG'S execution was perfection. The qualities of a magnificent Steinway, whereof the tones, in brilliancy and lingering sweetness, coped successfully with that most potent of rivals of the piano, a full orchestra, could not have had an exposition more befitting their rank. The remaining incidents of the concert were two vocal efforts by Mr. REMMERTZ, and BEETHOVEN'S "Coriolanus Overture," and LISZT'S "Préludes" played by the band. We should like to say that Mr. REMMERTZ was equal to his tasks, on preparation for which he had evidently bestowed much time. In the case of the air from GLUCK'S "Iphigénie en Aulide" it was, however, impossible to accept the correct but colorless delivery secured by mechanical study, in place of the pathos and dignity with which a skilled artist would have given voice to that impressive piece; while in the aria from BOIELDIEU'S "Jean de Paris," it was clearly proven that the gentleman had erred in selecting a number which only a singer who has been trained in accordance with French methods ought to choose. Mr. REMMERTZ must also be cautioned against the sombre accent of his French and against the rolling of his *r's*. The overture and the symphonic poem were rendered capitally; "Les Préludes," a mosaic of all styles of instrumentation, was given with especial finish.

BRIEF MENTION.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG will commence on Wednesday a series of matinée piano-forte recitals at STEINWAY'S smaller hall. BEETHOVEN'S "Appassionata" sonata, SCHUMANN'S "Kinderscenen," and HENSELT'S "Liebeslied" are prominent numbers of the programme.....A Damrosch-Pruckner concert takes place at STEINWAY'S smaller hall this evening.

Dramatic.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD reappears, after many years' absence from the American stage, at Niblo's this evening. At Booth's, a change in the distribution of "Julius Cæsar" will introduce Mr. BOOTH as *Cassius* and Mr. CRESWICK as *Brutus*. At Wood's Museum, a new burlesque called "Lena" will be brought out. Elsewhere the entertainments of last week will be repeated.

CAMPAIGN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Large Republican Meeting in Concord on Saturday.

Address of Hon. James F. Wilson—Confidence of the State Committee as to the Final Result—Manly Utterances of the Party.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, March 2, 1872.

The canvass has become intensely exciting, and both parties are making every effort to secure a victory. A large Republican meeting was held to-night in this city, which was addressed by Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Hon. GEO. C. MCKEE, of Mississippi. The latter gentleman, who spoke first, claimed that Southern outlawry was the outgrowth of Democratic success in the North, as there were, after every victory of that party, these fresh outbreaks of Kuklux savagery. In the interest of peace and good Government in the South, he asked that New-New-Hampshire crush Democracy. Mr. WILSON spoke two hours, saying it was the privilege of New-Hampshire to first stir the political waters in 1872, and that it was important that this stirring should be such as would enable the Republican Party to complete the great work in which it was engaged. He then went on to review the history of both parties, shewing that the Republican Party had redeemed every pledge it ever made, while the Democrats had failed to make good any promise made to the people, except that to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. He read from the report of the Democratic minority Kuklux Committee, recently made to Congress, to show that the Democratic Party intended to overthrow all that the Republicans had done, and exhorted his hearers to sustain the party which had proved true to the people. There was, doubtless, he said, corruption in the Republican Party, and he did not defend it, but, on the contrary, heartily approved the policy of the party, which was to discover all corruption, and root it out. As to the charge that the present Administration was corrupt, nothing could be more false. GRANT, beginning with the Internal Revenue law, from which eighty millions had been cut out, had yet collected in his first year as much, within six millions, as JOHNSON had in his last year, and he claimed this fact showed that the public money had not been stolen. The steady reduction of taxation and of the debt was an additional proof of the same fact. Mr. WILSON was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. E. C.

Activity of the State Committee—Confidence in the Result—Careful Canvass of the State—The Temperance and Labor Reform Parties—The Party Creed—A Vigorous Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, March 3, 1872.

No where in the old Granite State are men so busy to-day, no where is there so much of confidence in the result of labors now in progress as in the rooms of the Republican State Committee, where scores of hearty volunteers are engaged in sending political truth to all the mountain tops, and into all the valleys that lie between. In that room a hard battle has been fought, and there are many entitled to share in the credit of the victory in which it promises at last to end; but foremost of them all is Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman of the State Committee, who has labored incessantly for weeks to make sure that Republican triumph which seems certain. There is good reason for the confidence with which the Republicans of New-Hampshire now await the trial of Tuesday week. It is true they went into the canvass with the State in the hands of their opponents; for it will be remembered that last year the vote for PIKE was 33,892, while that for WESTON, the Democratic candidate, was 34,700, with 1,137 scattering, which resulted in the end in the choice of Mr. WESTON for Governor. There was thus cast a total of 69,729 votes, leaving the Republican ticket in a minority of 1,943; and it is this vote which must be overcome to insure a triumph.

THE CANVASS OF THE STATE.

The careful canvass made by the Republican Committee shows conclusively that it will be overcome, and that on the general ticket the Republicans will have a clear majority of from 800 to 1,000. This canvassing of the popular vote prior to an election is something unknown, and perhaps unpracticable in the politics of New-York City, but here it is an old established custom, and easy of accomplishment. There are few changes of residence, and the increase of the voting population being chiefly from young men reaching maturity, the thorough organization of the party permits it, through its appointed agent in each town and neighborhood, to make up lists at head-quarters of the names of all voters in each locality both for and against it. These lists have already been made up this Spring, and give the State to the Republicans by about 1,209 majority; but competent judges admit the preponderance will be less than this, probably owing to the fact that since the canvass was made, there has been a slight increase in the temperance vote, which will be drawn exclusively from the Republicans. There are, it is well known, four general tickets before the people, being the Republican, Democratic, Temperance and Labor Reform; but the two latter are scarcely disturbing elements, as the first of them is credited with only about one thousand, and the other with half that number.

ESTIMATES OF THE VOTE.

The estimates put the total vote of the State on Tuesday week at 74,000, being an increase of about 4,000 over last year, which leaves 72,500 to be divided between the Democrats and Republicans. Unless all present signs prove to be false, the Republicans will get at least 36,600, but probably a little over 37,000. In that case, although the contest will be sufficiently close to make the counting of the ballots an interesting operation, there will be a sufficient indication of popular feeling to make the State sure in November for the Republican nominee for the Presidency.

THE SENATORSHIP.

And with this clear majority of the popular vote, there is the additional satisfaction that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans will have the Legislature, and thus secure the United States Senator, which that body is to choose. There are several candidates for this position, among whom are Mr. ROLLINS and Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN, and it must be admitted that the friends of these and other gentlemen named for the place, have been somewhat premature in pressing their claims, and have thus awakened some local jealousies which should have been left in profound slumber until after the election. It is principally because of these jealousies that the Republican majority already promises to be less than it did a few days ago. But the general result is not in danger, nor is there any fear that anything will happen which will place it again in doubt.

NO DOUBTFUL ISSUES.

The present happy state of the canvass has not been reached by political jugglery, but, on the contrary, the utterances of the party have been from the outset, unmistakable. The Convention which put in nomination Hon. EZEKIEL A. STRAW, whom the Republicans will elect the next Governor of New-Hampshire, among other things, declared:

That the Democratic Party, in the course of its brief and accidental control of our State Government, by its wanton expenditure of the public money, and consequent increase of the State debt; by its greed for office and recklessly partisan legislation; by its complete subserviency to demagogues, and the appointment of incapable and inefficient men to office, has shown itself to be signally unworthy of the confidence and support of the people—and that, particularly, the course of the leaders of that party in attempting to gerrymander Senatorial districts and Ward lines, thus outraging the most sacred rights of the people, and in prolonging the session of the Legislature for weeks after the public business was completed, for no other purpose than to secure the offices of the State for its adherents by a resort to bribery, fraud, intimidation, and revolution, has merited the rebuke and should receive the condemnation of every honest man in New-Hampshire. That President GRANT, by the wisdom, prudence, skill, honesty, sagacity, and abundant success with which he has administered the affairs of the nation as its Executive head, has fully justified the confidence reposed in his integrity and ability as a statesman by the Republican Party, and richly merits a renomination and re-election at their hands; and we confidently propose him as the Republican standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

Upon the issues here presented the campaign has been unflinchingly fought. There has been incessant arraignment of the Democracy for their shortcomings in State government, and unequivocal denunciation of their programme in national affairs. In State matters the excellent point has been made and repeatedly urged, that while Democratic management has been in the highest degree reprehensible, they have been unable to find a single fault in the fifteen years of Republican rule which preceded their present incidental possession for a single year. Although having unfettered access to all Governmental records, they have been unable to arraign the Republican Party for a single act of maladministration in all those fifteen years, and the argument tells with great effect among the honest yeomanry to whom it is made, that a party which left such records behind it is the one which the people should trust. In national affairs there has been equal emphasis in the indorsement of the Administration of President GRANT. The admirable speech of Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, published in the TIMES, was the key-note of the contest, and its convincing facts are being presented by other speakers. Here there has been no stabbing of the Republican Party in the House of its friends, no urging of faults in the Government machinery, which President GRANT inherited from his predecessors as proofs of his corruption. The heresy of liberal Republicanism has not yet penetrated these mountain fastnesses, where the Republicans have sought in vain to find in what Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL and other preachers of the new gospel are more liberal than their fellows, except in denunciation of their party and its chosen servants.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

The work of presenting this plain creed of the party to the people has been prosecuted with a vigor that has never been exceeded in New-Hampshire. When the work began the people were indifferent, and the first meetings were sparsely attended and lacking in enthusiasm. Now, however, the excitement is at fever heat, the meetings of the Republicans are all large and sympathetic, and volunteers in abundance are found to do all the drudgery of the campaign, without which it would end in failure. Vast quantities of pamphlets have been scattered over the State, meetings have been held in every town and hamlet, which have been addressed by distinguished speakers from abroad, as well as by the most popular and effective of the home orators. Of the former the most distinguished has been Senator WILSON, but there are others scarcely less powerful. Among these are Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania; Hon. WM. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, Hon. GEO. A. MCKEE, of Mississippi, Gen. D. T. CORBIN, of South Carolina, and last, but by no means least, Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa. The latter gentleman addressed a large meeting in Nashua last night, will speak at a mass-meeting in this city to-night, and on Monday will address the electors at Keene. The other gentlemen named, besides others both from within and without the State, will speak at different points during the coming week, which, as it is the last, promises to be the liveliest of the campaign. A novel feature of the week will be one or more addresses by Mrs. LIVERMORE, whose services have been offered to the State Committee and accepted, but Mr. ROLLINS has not yet arranged appointments for her. It will, however, be done to-day, and the notices sent out. The stories abroad that Secretaries BOUTWELL and ROBESON are to take a personal part in the contest are not confirmed at Republican head-quarters. There has been some talk that Secretary BOUTWELL should speak once at some point in the State, in order that the great financial work of the Administration might be authoritatively presented to the people, but since the admirable speech of Senator WILSON it is generally felt that there is no need of further argument on this point. Whatever may be ultimately concluded upon, I am authorized to state that at this date no arrangements have been made for the coming of Secretary BOUTWELL to address the people. E. C.

The Senate Crusade.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The report of the illness of Mr. SUMNER will nowhere cause greater regret than among his own constituents. During the last three weeks he has thrown all his strength into the discussion on the sale of arms to French agents. We print elsewhere his closing argument on the two main points to which he insisted upon being held, the first relating to international duty, the second to alleged malfeasance on the part of our officials. That he believed the Government had violated its neutral obligations, and that some officers in the confidence of the Administration had stolen large sums of money in consequence of it, is no doubt true. But those who read his speech will see on how faint a shadow his belief rested, and what drafts it must have made even on a strong man to sustain it. Mr. SUMNER has been so long on the winning side, and so in the habit of being justified by events, that in this case he has deceived himself both in respect to the nature of his charges and the value of his evidence. The whole subject is now in the hands of independent committees of the two Houses, where it should have gone at the outset, and whose judgment, it is to be presumed, will, if there is cause for blame, place it where it belongs.

Fortunately this wretched quarrel, grounded upon a sick man's fancies, will not be longer allowed to overshadow the vastly greater issues with which the country is confronted. The contest for the control of the Government in the future has already begun. There are two parties as well organized and as well defined as were ever brought together at the opening of a Presidential canvass. If the leaders of the Democratic Party have been less demonstrative than formerly, it is because they have found Republicans doing their work effectually. Why have the opposition Senators been silent during this long debate? Why was not the question contested on Mr. LYNCH's motion in the House? Why have the Democratic organs been satisfied with reprinting the scandal with which the Senate chamber has been flooded without calling up their own reserves? It is simply because Republican Senators, notoriously hostile to the Administration, seized the moment most fortunate for the opposition to make their assault, and carried it forward with a degree of energy which no Democrat could possibly approach. New-Hampshire is at this moment covered with garbled sketches of the speeches of Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SCHURZ—speeches made on a motion for inquiry, and, so far as they touched the integrity of the Government, refuted on the spot; yet wherever the frank of a Democratic Congressman, passive or aggressive, would be appreciated, these speeches have been forwarded by the ten thousand as the best materials at their command.

Meanwhile, the President, the Secretary of War, the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the subordinates through whom all this business must have been transacted, are silent. There is no national theatre gorgeously painted, crowded with admiring auditors from pit to dome, in the midst of which they may appear, to confound slanderers. They have defenders, but no representatives in the Senate to answer for them. Mr. Morton, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Sherman, and others, acting on their own responsibility, have ably and successfully repelled the assault; but the Executive Department, the Government, represented by the President and his Cabinet, has not made its appearance. It is not in his power to do so; and it must trust for its vindication, not to the speeches of friendly Senators, not even to the reports of committees of either House, but to its public record, and to the common sense and the sense of justice of a fair-minded people.

A Rough Practical Joke with a Fatal Ending.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 2.

At the corner of Seventh and Cullen streets, New Year's night, a party of colored men gathered. Most of them were under the influence of liquor, and behaved in a disorderly manner, and appeared to be ready for any practical joke. DAVID BUTLER, one of the party, rendered himself conspicuous by flourishing a revolver. While the party was thus congregated a colored man happened to pass on the other side of the street. Upon his head was a new dress hat. This attracted the attention of the party, and one of them drew a revolver and said: "Now, boys, see how nice I'll plug a hole in that hat." They told him to go ahead. He did so, and the unfortunate man dropped to the pavement, bleeding fearfully from a wound in the neck. As soon as the crowd saw the mischief which had been done they dispersed. The injured man, whose name was JOHN A. BROWN, was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died from his wound Tuesday last. Yesterday morning DAVID BUTLER, who, it is believed, fired the shot, went to the Central Station and gave himself into custody. He stated that he wanted to stand trial.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INEBRIATE.

What They are Doing at Binghamton—The New-York Times Sending Them Patients.

A century ago JOHN HOWARD was elected to the office of Sheriff, an office which, as he modestly remarks, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice." JOHN HOWARD inaugurated the great prison reform of the world's history, and we are now educated up to the knowledge and belief that a prisoner, though a criminal prisoner, is nevertheless a human being, and above all that his reformation is possible, if not probable, under kind and judicious treatment. "It is scarcely more than seventy years," says Dr. WILLARD PARKER, "since, in this country, insanity began to be regarded as a disease, and provision began to be made for its treatment. * * * It is now known that from seventy to eighty per cent. of cases of acute mania, such as are placed under scientific treatment within a year of loss from the time of attack, recover and are thus restored to their friends and to their place in the world."

Within the last fifteen years medical science has made another great and important stride, and has declared inebriety to be a disease, but, happily, a decidedly curable disease, and treats it as such and cures it. It has arrived at this conclusion, first, by determining the true nature and character of alcohol; secondly, by determining its influence upon the animal economy of the human body; and thirdly, by proving, first by solitary experiment and afterward in the case of numbers, that the disease incubated and developed by alcoholic influence is eradicable when medical treatment is invoked to the aid of nature's recuperative powers. Impressed with this fact in medical science, its first believers advocated the establishment of asylums or hospitals for inebriate persons; and there are now ten in five different States of the Union. If inebriety be really a disease, it is a terrible fact to contemplate that, as is stated in the last report of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, "yellow fever is harmless compared with inebriety;" that "thirty-three and a third per cent. of all deaths in this City (New-York) were the direct or indirect result of the use of alcohol, and in the last thirty-eight years 190,000 persons in this City had died from its use, either by its direct influence or through neglect or disease of parents," themselves slaves to alcohol.

The important question then arises is it better to treat the disease of inebriety privately or in hospitals established for the purpose. The medical profession would seem to be a unit in favor of the hospital treatment, especially in State hospitals, or asylums, as they are called. The advantages of a State asylum are manifold—for instance, the State Asylum at Binghamton. It is protected by special Legislative enactment forbidding the sale of opium and liquor to its inmates; and a heavy penalty is visited on those who violate this enactment. This protection cannot be afforded to private asylums. Again, in such large institutions a variety of amusements, occupations, and literary recreations are easily provided at a small cost to the many. Direct supervision of the patients and control of their appetite (for alcohol is also much more feasible in a collected body than would be the case with scattered individuals. Moreover, every patient in the asylum has a personal interest in the good government and order of an establishment which is to be his home for three or six months, as the case may be, and which may be a scene of health-restoring comfort to him, or an aggravation to his internal misery and self-acknowledged degradation. The appetite for alcohol, as a general thing, is not ministered to too publicly; and in an asylum, above all other places, a man would shrink from partaking of liquor, even could he procure it, for fear that his *ideé* would be discovered and resented by the officials or by the thoroughly well-intentioned among his fellow-patients. Thus, enforced abstinence gradually induces loss of appetite, till appetite itself is lost altogether in abstinence; and, in some cases, absolute distaste ensues. Here comes in the deterring influence of a real though unacknowledged detention. But asylums have another and important advantage over any attempt at home cure. In the social circle a confirmed inebriate is regarded as a very great sinner, if not as a criminal. He receives little sympathy from his immediate family—less from his acquaintances. His efforts at reformation meet with, at the best, a stern rather than with a sympathetic encouragement. Too often they are sneered at, and too often the unfortunate victim becomes restless under the microscopic scrutiny of those about him, and, from being restless, he becomes reckless. In an asylum the case is totally different. He is treated with the utmost consideration as a gentleman. With the exception of the officials, all are patients like himself, suffering from the same disease. He sees every day around him those who are already much benefited by the treatment. He sees that the disease is curable, and a gush of hope thrills through his own shattered frame, and he no longer considers himself lost beyond reclaim. The superintendents, the doctors, everyone with whom he is thrown in contact, do all in their power to foster and develop this impression. They associate with him and speak to him, not as a man under the ban of social degradation, but solely as a man suffering from a terrible disease, which it is their desire and within their power to cure.

The report of the State Asylum for Inebriates, at Binghamton, for the year 1871, has lately been issued, and it certainly offers very encouraging testimony in favor of the enlargement and multiplication of such institutions. When Dr. DODGE, the present Superintendent and physician of the Asylum, took charge of it, eighteen months ago, it was far from flourishing financially and had only 54 patients. During the last year 244 patients were admitted, 220 were discharged, and there are now 88 patients still in the Asylum; showing that an increased number of patients have been informed and are willing to take advantage of the benefits which it confers. But under Dr. DODGE's rule there has been a minor, but very important improvement in the management of the asylum. Whereas the total expenses for the year 1870 were $38,640 05, and the receipts from patients and other sources were only $33,594 22, showing a deficiency of $5,045 83 (from the 1st of June, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1871 the reduction in the current expenses of the asylum was at the rate of thirty-three per cent. of the expenses of the first five months of the year) for the year 1871. The total expenditure was $32,929 83, and the cash received from patients was $40,968 85, showing a surplus of income over expenditure of $2,039 02. This is the first year the asylum has been self-sustaining.

With regard to the success of the asylum as a curative establishment or reformatory, whichever it may be called, the report says that, of the 220 patients discharged during the year, 134 "were discharged with great hopes of a permanent reformation," and forty-six were "discharged unimproved." But in this latter class a large number were, doubtless, patients committed for a term of three months by Magistrates. This is a most encouraging exhibit. Few hospitals, for it is a hospital, can show a greater amount of success or a greater percentage of cases in which it may be hoped that a lasting benefit has been conferred.

The great drawbacks from which such institutions now suffer are the fact that their advantages, nay, even their existence, are not sufficiently known, and that men hesitate before entering them for fear of meeting with disrespectful treatment, not from the people in the asylums, but from the world when they return once more to their old positions in society. This last is so purely a false sentiment that it may be almost set down as a phase of the disease of inebriety. No man, worthy to be called a man, would do otherwise than honor the efforts at self-reclamation of a fellow-creature. But both of these drawbacks can be done away with; the one, by earnestly and cordially welcoming back to health, strength and respectability every man who has had the courage to voluntarily place himself under the restraint which is the normal principle of asylums for inebriates; the other, by every lover of temperance and respecter of his species losing no opportunity of advising men with an alcoholic appetite to place themselves at once in an asylum. Publicity will do wonders. Two months ago, among the series of articles entitled "Our State Institutions," which have lately appeared and will from time to time appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES, there was one on the State Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton. It was written by a correspondent who did not even know the name of the Superintendent when he visited the asylum, and was a thoroughly just and unbiased description of the institution as he saw it. Dr. DODGE says that several men who have New patients since came to him asserting that they had been led to do so from reading that article. He tells one pitiful but telling incident in this connection. He says that, late one evening, a poor fellow came to the asylum in an advanced stage of intoxication, (this is almost invariably the case,) who, on being shown into his private office, asked him in nearly unintelligible tones:

"Do you run this place?"

"I am the Superintendent of this asylum, Sir."

The poor fellow, who could hardly stand erect, began to fumble in the pocket of his overcoat, and at last succeeded in drawing from it a much-worn copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES containing this very article on the Binghamton Asylum. He held it up before Dr. DODGE and said:

"Can you do all for me that this man says you can?"

Dr. DODGE glanced at the paper, and recognizing the article, quickly replied: "I can, if you will help me, and will obey the rules of the asylum."

"Then register me for six months," hastily rejoined the new-comer.

That poor fellow is now in the asylum, and bids fair to become a promising patient under Dr. DODGE's care. He had been on a "tear" for three weeks; but fortunately for him, in one of his more sober moments, he had accidentally lighted on this particular copy of the TIMES, and amid all his drunken orgies for days afterward, he had had sufficient unimpaired instinct to guard it carefully in the pocket of his overcoat.

A New Plain Truth.

The following remarks, which we extract from a recent speech in the Senate by Senator CONKLING, are so full of truth and suggestiveness that we ask for them the careful attention of our readers. The speech was made during the discussion on SCHURZ's notable scheme to convict the Government of a breach of neutrality toward his native country, (Germany,) and to befoul Gen. GRANT's name once more with the charge of corruption:

My acquaintance with the people of the country may not be as extensive as that of the honorable Senator from Missouri; but the people I meet have, I think, no such impression. They hear talk about a "military ring." They regard that talk as a part of the slang and scandal that deadens and brutalizes our politics. They read paragraphs in newspapers talking about a "military ring," and they dismiss them with other such, regarding these reeking publications as among the brutalities of progress.

But, Mr. President, I want to tell the Senator of an impression that does prevail. There is an impression with many people—it is coming, I am sorry to say, to be a fixed impression—that another ring exists—a "senatorial ring," or, more properly speaking, a "senatorial cabal." The impression is that the business of this senatorial cabal is not to furnish ammunition to the French, but *to furnish ammunition to the Democratic Party. It is believed that men flying the Republican flag are trying to strand the Republican ship. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to malign the President of the United States, to disparage and belittle him, to assault his administration, to wait for opportunities; ay, in the language of the good book, "to lurk privily" for opportunities to place him in an injurious and unjust position.* It is believed that the business of this cabal is to assail and impugn the majority in Congress, and to injure those charged with the conduct of public affairs. It is believed that this cabal aids to get up and keep up that snow-storm of libels, too great in volume to be measured, which falls daily on the country; that stream of shameless falsehoods, which, taking its rise in Washington, pours itself over the land through "independent" and avowed Democratic papers.

It is believed that persons connected with this cabal are inflicting wounds upon the Republican Party. *Democrats have not the power to inflict wounds, which these same persons could not make so deep if they would put on Democratic armor and let it be seen.* This impression waxes apace. It is strong, very strong, just now in the State of New-Hampshire. There is fresh reason for it in New-Hampshire. An election depends there, and the politicians say that whether the Republican ticket shall stand or fall is of much import for the light or shadow it will cast on the coming Presidential canvass. In the thick of the New-Hampshire contest shrewd Democratic politicians treasure like "apples of gold in pictures of silver" the words of members of this supposed Senatorial cabal; their speeches command attention with the New-Hampshire Democracy, which could not be gained by all the Democratic heroes and sages from Jefferson to my honorable friend from Missouri [Mr. BLAIR,] not even for the Brodhead letter. [Laughter.] That vivacious production is not so great a favorite now, it is not such a success, or, as the play-bills say, it has not such "a run" in New-Hampshire now, as another document, which lies before me. *Here is a pamphlet consisting of twenty-four closely printed pages. It is entitled "Plain language of independent Republican Senators;" "Thieving and profligacy exposed;" "Speeches of several Senators;" first of all, the honorable Senator from Missouri,* [Mr. SCHURZ.] This pamphlet bears the following *imprimatur*: "Published by the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington, District of Columbia." These speeches appear without note or comment; no gilding fine gold here; no painting the lily. Those who prepared the pamphlet thought they would let the speeches be as their makers made them, and stop where their makers stopped them, because they could not be improved as electioneering documents for the Democracy. *I am told that two hundred thousand copies of this pamphlet have been sent free through the mails of the United States, franked by the Democratic members of the House, into the State of New-Hampshire.*

Such events and such a proceeding as now detains the Senate I tell the honorable Senator will not tend to dispel the impression that there does exist such a cabal. The proceeding before us wears an ugly look; the business of turning accuser of the Government, and charging a breach of neutrality touching Germany at this time has an ugly look. It is not giving information to the enemy in time of war, but there is a sort of family resemblance between the two things which will lead a great many people into serious thought. A great many people will think of it as the man thought of his horses when he said, "One looks so much like both, that I cannot tell the other from which." [Laughter.]

But, Mr. President, I am able to assure the Senator, and I hope the assurance will give him pleasure, that the people in no portion of the country, as far as I can learn, are being misled by these proceedings. They understand the meaning of it all. In the State of New-York during the last fortnight many elections have been held; the Spring elections are progressing, and East and West, not only do the Republicans hold their own, but elections result in unexpected and in some cases unexampled Republican gains. The people believe in the Administration, and the Republican Party as the party of progress and true reform.

The other day, in the city of Buffalo, a Democratic city, in which there is a large representation of that sturdy, intelligent, upright people, the Germans of America, the Republican ticket was chosen by a majority of nearly 2,500; most of the wards giving Republican majorities. The same thing in less degree is true generally in the recent and current elections in the State of New-York.

No, Mr. President, the pretense that there is a "military ring" gives no disquiet to men who believe the cause of the Republican Party identical with the cause of the Republic; and with no right to speak for them, I venture to say that the Germans of the State of New-York and of the other States cannot be hoodwinked, or nose-led, or handed over, by any man, whoever he may be. The Germans had too much to do with preserving our nationality when it rocked in the throes of an earthquake to be willing so soon to hand the country over again to the party which once well-nigh ruined it. The Germans know that it was a Democratic Administration which prostrated our credit; which stripped our Northern arsenals of arms sent them to be ready for traitors in the South; which banished our navy to distant seas, and sought to bind the Government hand and foot that conspirators might murder it in its bed. The Germans know that a Democratic Administration did all this and more, and that the Democratic Party before, and during the war, and since the war, has been hostile to liberty, equality, law, public faith and national honor.

Burglary in Howard-Street — Four Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the store of RODGER, BACON & CO., on the second floor of No. 49 Howard-street, was visited by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off $4,000 worth of lace goods. It appears that the street door of the building is usually left open until a late hour in the evening for the accommodation of the parties occupying the upper floors of the premises, where a large number of girls are employed. The burglars entered by this door, and ascending to the second floor, forced off the lock on the door leading to the store of RODGER, BACON & CO., packed up the goods and walked off with them without molestation or discovery. One of the firm states that the goods could have been easily carried off in two valises. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained by the Police.

Scrapple on its Travels.

From the Cleveland Leader, March 2.

A small boy picked up what is supposed to be an editor's pocket-book near the foot of Superior-street Hill, yesterday. It contained a recipe for making "scrapple," a trip pass over that portion of the Erie Canal lying between Buffalo and Black Rock, and the names of two new subscribers to the Tonawanda *Eagle*, which accounts for the tour of foreign travel the unhappy journalist was engaged in when a remorseless fate overtook him, and caused him to lose his entire fortune.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Opposition to the School Bill and Antecedent Circumstances—A Shifting of Parties—The Chancellor on the School Bill—Results of the Government Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1872.

The political events of the past week have brought out in bold relief the character and strength of the population opposing the present Prussian policy, and defined the reciprocal relations between the various parties more clearly than the occurrences of the whole previous time since the late war. Partly this result, and the broad line of demarcation which it has drawn, has been brought about, as a matter of course, in the lapse of time; partly this has been provoked, or accelerated, by the strong language of Prince BISMARCK, who has followed up his speech of eleven days ago by a more violent attack still, intended to carry the sword among his foes, and so personal that in any other country it would pass for highly unparliamentary.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The immediate cause of this outbreak of hostility was the dismissal of the Schools Inspection bill, a very mild measure otherwise, considering the object ascribed to it, and accepted by the ruling party merely as a poor installment on behalf of that great desideratum, strict separation of church and school, which means downright secularism, to which Prince BISMARCK is believed to be friendly disposed, though he does not deem it expedient openly to introduce it already. The Emperor's religious proclivities are probably the insuperable obstacles in his way. The bill simply provides that the school inspectors shall not henceforward be required to be clergymen, whereas this class have hitherto held the office as an *ex-officio* privilege of their livings, and both the Emperor and the new cultus Minister have pretty openly declared it to be intended as a weapon, not against the clergy as a whole, but individually against the Catholic clergy. Indeed, Dr. FALK affirmed that Protestant clergymen would hardly at all be affected by it. After the gauntlet officially flung down to the Catholic Church by Prince BISMARCK, such sayings as these are hardly apt to surprise. Still, the bill was opposed not only by Catholics, but by a large body, also, of Protestants, who value the traditional connection between Church and State; and the bill has been actually carried to-day by a majority of only twenty-six, viz., 197 against 171. That is in the Lower House; what the Upper House may still do with it is a matter of speculation; for in the First Chamber the pro-ecclesiastical elements are altogether in the ascendant.

SHIFTING OF PARTIES.

It is amusing to note that a shifting of parties has taken place in the last ten, nay, the last five years. Up to now it has been more or less concealed; a kind of surface discipline still kept the breaking organism together, but the cohesion has grown slighter and slighter as time progressed, so slight in fact that now instead of conducing to strength and unity, it only provokes additional irritation by the masses meeting at all. Prince BISMARCK began life as a Conservative, and by Conservative support gained his ends. What a Prussian Conservative, alias Junker means, I need hardly explain. To be a Conservative meant to be a servile follower of the King. An independent aristocracy, such as historically is that of England or the very old aristocracy of Russia, was not only unknown, but seemed an utter impossibility to Germans. So inseparable were the two Powers held to be, that when, some six or seven years ago, BISMARCK first made advances of political friendship to his now greatest admirer and stanchest supporter, M. LASKER, then a progressist, now a "National Liberal," the information was received with shouts of incredulous laughter. That was the first step of his secession. M. BISMARCK then found the Conservatives opposed to some pet measure of his; he was not used to go without his way, so he adopted the expedient of ruling one party by the other. This new party was easily formed. A little constitutional talk, some liberal professions, a few patriotic sentiments, the knack of yielding small things and taking large ones, were amply sufficient, for a man of BISMARCK's success can never want a party, if he has the least gift of management. Possibly the Prime Minister was sincere; he probably is sincere now in many of his constitutional aspirations. If so, it is believed by his friends, nay, asserted by himself, that conversion followed success and did not go before it. That he has still a strong autocratic vein in him his last speech undeniably proves. His first apostacy or emancipation for the Conservative Party doubtless was prompted less by principle than by policy. The new party, like all parties of success, comprises detachments from the two great sides, nominally upholding still the old discipline as "free" Conservatives and "national" Liberals, but at bottom they are one. The old Conservatives, formerly the profoundest worshipers of BISMARCK, were not unnaturally galled at finding him whom they considered their representative man, not to say their tool, aspiring to be their master, and a feeling of estrangement has been growing up between the two. Occasional skirmishes between party organs, such as BISMARCK's *North German Gazette* and the Conservative *Cross Gazette*, have indicated the state of things for some time, but an open rupture has taken place only during the present debate. What the upshot will be, it is not easy to say. The Emperor has very strong conservative leanings and conservatism cannot help remaining the pedestal on which the regal throne rests. If the breach leads really to Parliamentary government and majority rule, Germany will have reason to congratulate itself.

OPPONENTS OF THE SCHOOL BILL.

The parties voting against the School bill were the Centre (Catholics,) the Poles, and the old Conservatives, numbering together nearly half the Chamber. The real heart of this triad are the Catholics, against whom the measure is openly directed. The Poles have, naturally, Catholic tendencies, and the Conservatives have ever professed themselves warmly attached to Church ascendancy. Their most powerful motive for voting with the Ultramontanes, however, was probably that by yielding their support in this instance, they might reckon on a return another time, and motions on which the Conservatives and Government dissent, threaten to become frequent.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ACTION.

Seeking, if possible, to stir up the various component elements into strife with one another, the Imperial Chancellor, day before yesterday, began by a long personal invective against M. WINDHORST, the Ultramontane leader, who happens to be one of those annexed in 1866, and Ex-Minister of dispossessed Hanover. M. WINDHORST is considered a Guelph, i. e., loyal to his old Prince, a matter not to be wondered at, and as long as he does nothing against the laws of his new country, perhaps no matter of reproach. M. BISMARCK would probably be as staunch a Hohenzollern, had Hanover annexed Prussia. Still the Prime Minister took his ex-colleague to account for the mere sentiment.

"You have burdened yourselves with the elements of strife in accepting M. WINDHORST as leading member. That Deputy has become known to me as a staunch adherent to King GEORGE; he has not ceased to remain loyal to that King, and if he takes part in the present debate, his words are only intended to be the oil furnishing the flame of wrath with fuel."

This may be true; but as M. BISMARCK can make members accountable only for their acts and speeches, not for their thoughts, it is not quite fair. The Minister went on:

"I have shown that I can resist majorities when the welfare of the country demands it; and even to-day I should find it in me to do so should M. WINDHORST obtain a majority; for I should believe that he had obtained it by unfair means."

This is very fine for a constitutional Minister. Having once more exhorted the Ultramontanes to "throw off the Guelph leadership," M. BISMARCK made a hit at the Poles, whose only aim he professed it to be to establish anew the old independent Polish Kingdom, and who must not, therefore, be supported by German Deputies on any account. This part of the speech contains a characteristic passage:

"We shall make provisions for conferring on the Poles the benefit of the German language, (the very thing they are petitioning against,) taking the action of France in Elsass as an example."

In a German Assembly, of course such a passage was loudly applauded. Finally the Minister endeavored to discredit the Ultramontanes with the Conservatives.

RESULTS.

This splendid strategy, according to the maxim, "Divide et Impera," does not seem to have had the desired effect; it might possibly, had the speaker distributed his blows over as many different speeches; the close juxtaposition has impaired their strength. After last week's speech the Ultramontanes, nettled by the imputation that they did not fairly represent their constituents—a charge which should have been made when the elections were under scrutiny—formed a plan of throwing up their mandates, thus to invite new elections. The project was abandoned, however, and deliberation on the party club.

Reckless Pistol Practice.

At about 11 o'clock last night a large pane of plate-glass, in the window of the drug store of H. SCHMETS, No. 576 Third-avenue, was broken, evidently by a bullet fired from a pistol by some unknown miscreant, who succeeding in making his escape. The damage to the window is estimated at $100, and is fully covered by insurance.

The Board of Health and the Girondin Disinfectant.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: An article, headed "Small-pox Disinfectant," appeared in your columns of the 19th inst., which contains gross misrepresentations. I respectfully claim, in justice, a reply in your columns.

The "Girondin Disinfectant" is a French discovery, and was approved and indorsed by the French Scientific Commission, and was universally used by the French Government during the late war. In the Spring of 1871, I offered to the New-York Board of Health a specimen of this fluid, and appealed to them to test its merits. In July following, I received an official invitation from the Sanitary Committee to present myself with a sufficient quantity of the "Girondin Disinfectant," at the Rendering Company's dock, at foot of Thirty-eighth-street and North River, on the 29th of July, for the purpose of making comparative tests of its merits and qualities.

On that day, comparative experiments and tests of the most severe character were made in the presence of the Sanitary Committee, City Sanitary Inspector, Chemist and Assistant Chemist of the Board of Health, the proprietors of the "Bromo-Chloralum" and the "Chloride of Alum," (each of them accompanied by his own chemist,) several well-known physicians, and, also, members of the Press.

On the 14th of August the Sanitary Committee made an elaborate report to the Board of Health of these comparative experiments, and recommended the adoption of the "Girondin Disinfectant" to the Board of Health, "in view of the desirable properties the Girondin fluid possesses as a disinfectant." The Health Department then ordered a small quantity of this fluid, and on Aug. 30, after a trial of thirty days, the City Sanitary Inspector reported to the Board of Health that "the Girondin Disinfectant proves by far the most effective, arresting and destroying the most offensive odors almost instantly."

In September, I received another order, and the whole quantity which I have sold to the Health Department amounts to $2,040, for which I have not yet been paid. About the time of the appearance of the small-pox the Board of Health passed the remarkable resolution ordering the City Sanitary Inspector to make no further purchases of this fluid, alleging that the Board had no money, and the price was too great. The Board of Health then passed a still more remarkable resolution, making an appropriation and "ordering their chemist to make experiments for the purpose of trying to produce a similar fluid equal in value to the Girondin Disinfectant, lately purchased, and at a less price."

This I considered as an attempt to infringe on the "Girondin patent," as well as an unprincipled action on the part of a public institution, through its officers, to violate law, instead of abiding by it; for I hold that the United States Patent law is for protection of the inventor, to secure him from being robbed of the fruits of his invention. I consequently informed the Assistant Chemist of the Board that any infringement of the "Girondin Patent" would be rigorously proceeded against by law.

The allegation in your journal that the "Girondin fluid" is a secret preparation, is a gross misrepresentation.

Its composition was communicated to the Board of Health when I first applied to them.

Every chemist can have a copy of the specification, and can make the fluid; but if he manufactures it for any public institution, or for his own use, or for sale, the law will proceed against him for so doing.

Other health officers, in different parts of the United States, have experimented and commented upon the "Girondin Disinfectant," and their certificates are in my possession.

I will only state that Dr. C. C. COX, President of the Washington, D. C., Board of Health, says: "He experimented on the 'Girondin' comparatively with the other disinfectants in the market, and he found the latter all worthless, while he was highly pleased with the behavior of the 'Girondin,' the best that had ever come under his cognizance."

Dr. MILTON N. TAYLOR, President of the Board of Health of Baltimore, says: "No family should be without it, and without any hesitation I earnestly recommend it to a thorough and intelligent investigation of the authorities, and I believe it to be the best deodorizer and disinfectant that I have ever used."

These gentlemen certainly cannot be accused of belonging to the late Tammany Ring. The Board of Health purchased the "Girondin Disinfectant" on its own merits as a public good and not as a job of the Ring with a several hundred thousand dollar contract, as stated in your paper, hence I denounce the whole allegation as far as the "Girondin fluid" is concerned, as a malicious falsehood. Respectfully yours,

JAMES MEYER, JR.,
Sole Agent for Girondin Patent in United States.

—*Communicated.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, AND CHOICE FANCY GOODS, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 787 and 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

"Time was only made for slaves," but as most of us nowaday's are slaves to time, the ownership of a good watch becomes a matter of consequence. Such a time-keeper can be bought at No. 785 Broadway, where the American agents of the great Geneva Watch Company are now selling off, in obedience to the orders of the Company, their immense stock of watches, both gold and silver, valued at over $1,000,000, for absurdly low prices.
The sale is absolutely owing to the bankruptcy of the Company, and hence presents an opportunity for every one to get a watch, guaranteed by this celebrated Company, at unreasonably low rates.
Gold watches are sold there as low as $15, and silver down to $8.
We advise our readers to call and examine the stock offered.—*Advertisement.*

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

New Departure.
Something new in journalism. Get a copy of THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE. One of the largest newspapers in the country. All newsmen have it, at FOUR CENTS per copy.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and salesroom WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. M. Levett's Latest Invention, the suction cellular plate, in combination with reticulated gold web, as a base for artificial teeth.
"To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers."—*Art Journal.*
"The most perfect we have ever seen."—*Evening Mail.*
"The best in our opinion."—*Our Society.*
M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists.
Removed to 20 East 18th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointments—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Neuril" is not a Poison, which Destroys the system, but is scientifically prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

The Pain of Neuralgia is Terrible.—Why suffer? When a few drops of NEURIL will give instant relief. Give it a trial. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 450 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $45 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—In Albany, March 1, of diphtheria, EDITH CHASE, daughter of the late Gilman P. Briggs, aged 4 years.

COX.—At St. James' Church Rectory, Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 28, CAROLINE M., wife of Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D.

The funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2¼.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH E. MASTERSON, wife of Peter D. Collins, in the 50th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 142 West 44th-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DUNKIN.—In Orange, N. J., March 2, 1872, AGNES C., wife of John T. Dunkin, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, James H. Beers, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, Tuesday, March 5, 1872, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 9:40 and 10:10.

DE CANTILLON.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on Friday evening, March 1, MARY SICKLY, wife of Richard De Cantillon.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Trains of Northern New-Jersey Road leave at 9 o'clock.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 2d inst., EDITH BEEBE, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Adelaide Beebe Evans, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 144 Clinton-st., corner Livingston-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st instant, LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORSYTH.—On Friday, March 1, at Mendham, N. J., WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Mendham, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOODWIN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 29, Rev. FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown.

The funeral services will be held at that church, on Monday, March 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HAWS.—At the residence of her mother, on March 1, MALVINA BRONSON, wife of the late Wm. H. Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Gallaudet,) corner 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

HILL.—On the 2d inst., of pneumonia, SUSAN CLARKSON, relict of the late Robert C. Hill.

Funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, March 4, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

HAWKS.—On Saturday, the 2d inst., at his late residence, No. 22 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, Dr. JOHN HAWKS, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Church of the Reformation, Gates-av., near Classon, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

INGRAM.—March 2, JENNIE, eldest daughter of David and Violet Ingram, in her 11th year.

Funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 100 West 24th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOBUS.—March 2, SAMUEL HIBBARD, youngest son of Samuel M. and Rebecca S. Jacobus, aged 4 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 312 East 13th-st., on Monday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIDDER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Feb. 24, Mrs. ANN KIDDER, wife of Edward Kidder, and daughter of late Gilbert Potter.

KNAPP.—At West Morrisania, Saturday, March 2, 1872, NANCY S. KNAPP, widow of the late Lewis R. Knapp, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Juliet st. and Gerard av., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

McLAREN.—On Friday, March 1, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, New-York-av. and Herkimer-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

PETERSON.—On Saturday, March 2, of Bright's disease, GEORGE FRANCIS, son of the late George F. Peterson, aged 21 years, 7 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, No. 309 West 22d-st., on Monday, March 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.

PUTNAM.—At Rome, Italy, Feb. 1, of membraneous croup, JAMES MORRISON PUTNAM, only child of Albert E. and Margaret M. Putnam, in the 5th year of his age.

SPEEDLING.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 3, ALONZO T. SPEEDLING, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Warburton-av., Yonkers, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-street Depot at 1 P. M.

TODD.—On Friday morning, March 1, WILLIAM F., son of George W. Todd, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WORMELEY.—At Newport, Rhode Island, CAROLINE PREBLE, widow of Rear Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, of the Royal Navy, in her 78th year.

WASHBURN.—On March 2, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of George W. and Elizabeth M. Washburn, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on March 5, at 12 M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as much as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Hibernia and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by Mr. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not; this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 75 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, February, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, owing to the serious injury caused to the harbor by encroachments from filling in, as appears by the official report of a recent survey made at the request of this Board under the direction of the officers of the United States Survey, no further applications for permits for dumping in the harbor will be entertained or granted by the Board until further notice.
By order of the Board.
GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 31 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, MCLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs; crystal prismatic day and night signs, most sparkling and ornamental. Call and see. MCLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED gas-fixtures and bronze chandeliers, purchased from assignee, offering at one-third net cost. Call and examine. Bargains in china and glass. MCLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., is No. 601 Broadway. Come to head-quarters without intervention of gas-fitters. MCLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

$100,000 IN GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn March 21; whole tickets, $21 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 196 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM BY WILSON. "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," 75 cents; also, J. R. Thomas' beautiful ballad, "Dreaming, still Dreaming," 30 cents; "She Wandered down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Elks Galop," Wellman, 35 cents; "Mignon," waltz, Godfrey, 40 cents, &c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above Association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 96 6th-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE W. CLARK, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, March 2, the market has continued firm, and although no public sales of special import have been effected at the Exchange, the volume of business transacted has been quite large, the total value of City real estate disposed of at auction within the week amounting to $901,810, as against the sum of $681,175, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Feb. 24. The present state of business is quite a satisfactory one to both owners of property and to the brokers, for but little difficulty is experienced in disposing of well-located realty at good bargains. The market will, without doubt, be influenced by the important sales to be consummated during the next six days, and we hope to be able to chronicle the most successful results.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

During the present week on the days named the following auctions are announced to take place at the Exchange, at which real estate as noted will be offered:

To-day, Monday, March 4.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Hon. Josiah Sutherland, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 333 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue, known as No. 340; lot in size 16.8 by 98.9.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) March 5.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of Jas. R. Walter, deceased, sixty-two valuable City building lots, located respectively as follows: Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the Eighth and St. Nicholas avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. Sixteen lots in the block bounded by One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and Manhattan streets, St. Nicholas and Ninth avenues. Six lots east side of Ninth-avenue, commencing on north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Four lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue. Five lots on Manhattan-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets. One lot north-east corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. All the above lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the Plazas formed by New-avenue, St. Nicholas-avenue, Manhattan, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and by Ninth-avenue, Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, are most desirably located and are rapidly enhancing in value. The same firm will in addition offer at public auction the following choice property located on Washington Heights: Thirty-six lots of land situate on the south-west corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington, having a frontage on Broadway of 310 feet, and a plot of land containing some ten city lots, bounded by St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at public auction, two very choice Fifth-avenue and Central Park lots, one situated on the south-east corner of the avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, being in size 27.2 by 100, and the other, situated on the south-east corner of Ninetieth-street, in size, 25 by 100. Also, by same firm, improved City real estate, as follows: two three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 125 and 127 West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lots in size each 21.10 by 98.9, houses each 50 feet in depth; one new four-story and basement brown-stone front French flat dwelling-house and lot, known as No. 166 East Fifty-first-street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues, lot 20 by 100.5, building nearly covers same, and two five-story and basement brick houses (with stores) and lots, known as Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-street, east side, between Rivington and Stanton streets, with two four-story brick houses on the rear of the lots. The lots are in size each 25 by 100, the front houses 25 by 60, rear houses 25 by 27, and the entire property rents for over $6,000 per year.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, the lease of the lot with the dwelling known as No. 330 West Fifty-fifth-street, south side, just west of Eighth-avenue, house three stories and basement, brown-stone, 17.2½ by 50 feet, with party walls; lot leased from trustees of Laura A. and Franklin H. Delano, for the term of twenty years, from May 1, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $396.67; lot 17.2½ by 100.5 feet. Also, the desirable three-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brick front, high-stoop house and lot No. 231 West Forty-first-street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh-avenue; house 20 by 45 feet, lot 20 by 98.9.

By Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frederick C. White, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 334 feet 5 inches east of Avenue A, lot in size 20.5x100.11. Also, under various other Supreme Court orders, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee in all, the following City real estate: House and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 25 by 100; house and lot known as No. 23 Bayard-street, between Mott and Mulberry streets, lot 25 by 75; two building lots, each 25 by 69, on the west side of Laurens-street, between Broome and Spring streets, and one building lot on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, size 21 by 85.11, (irregular.)

By Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, Frederick Smyth, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 409 East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Avenue A and First-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by [illegible], with a three-story and basement brick house on the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in the rear. Also, at a trustee's sale, the three-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot known as No. 27 Monroe-street, between Market and Catharine streets; lot in size, 20.7 by 50.

By Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. Delafield Smith, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground on the east side of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, with church building thereon, known as the "Church of the Holy Light;" size of building, 40 by 95; size of plot, 49.4 by 100.

By J. Johnson, Jr., successor to Johnson & Miller, at public auction, by order of Mr. Frederick Scholes, the owner, the following extensive list of choice Brooklyn real estate: Two very valuable pieces of wharf property, situate on Kent-avenue basin, between Keap and Rodney streets, and directly opposite the proposed City Market grounds, each parcel containing about ten city lots; the docks are among the best in Brooklyn. Sixty desirable building lots, respectively located as follows: Hooper-street, north-west side, 246 feet north-east of Bedford-avenue, three lots; Hooper-street, north-west side, 100 feet south-west of Marcy-avenue, eleven choice lots near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church; Bedford-avenue and Hewes-street, north corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots; Hooper-street, south-east side, 97 feet north-east of Bedford-avenue, three lots; Hewes-street, north-west side, 97 feet north-east of Bedford-avenue, three lots; Hooper-street, south-east side, 201 feet north-east of Bedford-avenue, two lots; Ross-street, south-east side, 201 feet south-west of Bedford-avenue, two lots; Penn-street, south-east side, 81 feet south-west of Lee-avenue, four lots; Rutledge-street, north-west side, 81 feet south-west of Lee-avenue, eight lots; Marcy-avenue and Penn-street, north-west corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, four lots; Lynch-street, south-east side, 100 feet south-west of Harrison-avenue, five lots; Middleton-street, north-west side, 100 feet south-west of Harrison-avenue, five lots; Rutledge-street and Marcy-avenue, north-east corner, three lots.

Wednesday, March 6.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of Matthias Clark and James E. Hedges, executors of Susan Vleet, deceased, the three-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-street, between Desbrosses and Watts streets, and known as No. 486; lot 25 by 80 feet.

The two and one-half-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-street, between Spring and Vandam streets, and known as No. 315; lease from Trinity Church to May 1, 1873; ground rent, $450 per annum; lot 20 by 80 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, a building lot on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and a depth on the street of 25 feet. Also, at another similar sale, same referee, the plot of ground, with the building thereon, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak and Roosevelt streets, size of lot 20.2 by 22.3 by 20.8. Both the above are adjourned sales.

By Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, Homer A. Nelson, Esq., referee, two three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 214 and 216 East Seventy-ninth-street, south side 205 feet east of Third-avenue; lots in size each 20 by 102.2.

Thursday, March 7.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Addison Thomas, Esq., referee, fourteen Central Park west side building lots, bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. The lots to be sold are admirably located, and the proposed sale should attract special attention.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James H. Fay, Esq., referee, the three-story high-stoop olive-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of Seventy-first-street, 550 feet west of Ninth-avenue; house about 50 feet deep; has tiled hall, black walnut stairs and modern improvements; lot, 20 by 102.2 feet. Also, at public auction, by order of the heirs of Alphonso Loubal, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, known as No. 40; lot, 25 by 100 feet. Also, the two lots of land, together with the three-story brick houses in the front and rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Thompson-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as Nos. 27 and 29, lots each 22.5 feet front, 21.10½ feet rear by 100 feet in depth.

By Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, two lots of land on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, [illegible] feet east of Eighth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 50 by 100.11 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a similar Court order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the two three-story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, lots each [illegible].

By James M. Miller, also under a similar order, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street; lot 25 by 65; sale adjourned from last week.

Friday, March 8.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 325 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, between First-avenue and Avenue A; house 18.9 by 45 feet, in good order, and contains improvements; lot 18.9 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 115 Ridge-street, between Stanton and Houston streets; lot 25 by 50.

These sales will close the business of the week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.
Owners of dwellings or vacant lots wishing to sell or rent solicited to furnish particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. $200,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York or Westchester property.

POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
Grand Boulevard and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, MARCH 7. ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:
Boulevard, near 66th-st., a very handsome plot.
5th-av., on the Central Park, large plot on a corner of 100th-st.
Madison-av., several handsome plots.
Madison-av., a handsome front near 112th-st.
New-av., a very desirable front near 123d-st.
10th-av., two lots near 84th-st.
134th-st., near 5th-av., four lots, cheap.
For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house [illegible], lot 100, on [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is finished in rose-wood and hard-wood, and contains all the latest improvements; ground rent only $480. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—DEsirable inside and corner dwellings for sale very reasonably; also, on and near Madison and Park avs. medium and full-size houses; some leaseholds. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST BUSINESS portion of Washington-st., a four-story brick store, well rented. To a prompt purchaser a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union square.)

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 45th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 113 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. Sale positive. ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT full lots on 66th-st., west of 6th-av., convenient to Broadway and the Park, for sale exceedingly low. Will sell four or eight lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BRICK, LUMBER AND COAL YARDS.—Harlem River water-fronts, with lots in the rear, well adapted for the above trade. For sale or to lease by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—CHOICE fronts below 72d-st., and desirable plots for investment, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ENTIRE FRONTS AND SINGLE LOTS on 5th-av., from 54th to 120th-st. for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also vacant lots on all the avenues, boulevards and intersecting streets.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of 3,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Leight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 121 West 32d-st.; also two-story and attic house, No. 56 West Washington-place, Ninth Ward. E. P. BERRIEN, No. 108 South 5th-av.

CORNER LOT FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, above 80th-st., fronting the CENTRAL PARK. Price, $70,000. Address OWNER, Up-town Times Office, No. 94½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., elegantly furnished from top to bottom; price $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV. FRONTS AND HALF-FRONTS FOR SALE. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EAST RIVER AND 14TH-ST.—ENTIRE blocks for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 6TH-av.; easy terms. Apply at No. 188 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF FOUR LOTS on 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 12 HANOVER-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., 20x100, in good order; immediate possession; fifteen minutes from Wall-street Ferry. Apply to PARREGO, No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100-feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of E. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow-brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av.—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 21 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY-PLACE FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, Green's Farms, Conn., on New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York, a desirable residence, with about thirty acres of choice land. Green's Farms district is one of the most healthy and pleasant spots between New-York and New-Haven. The place offered for sale has been the Summer residence for the past thirty years of a wealthy New-York merchant now deceased. It is about a mile south-west from Southport, Conn., and on the New-Haven Railroad, with depot on the place. Price for house, grounds, furniture, tools, utensils, live stock, &c., &c., &c., $25,000; terms easy; possession on a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. J. TAYLOR, Green's Farms, Conn.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4½ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements; also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, bathing-house, &c., on elevated ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

FOR SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.—FOR sale, at a bargain, a pleasant little farm, about one mile and a half from Somerville, containing 40 acres of good land, with new buildings: dwelling-house, barn, granary-crib, chicken-house, &c., &c., all new and good; possession given immediately; about half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. RAYNOR, No. 127 William-st.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms; large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 25x150, situated on Summit-st., 200 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, for sale at a very great bargain; charming locality and surroundings; terms easy. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—We can offer a superior property of 50 acres in the City of Elizabeth; a rare chance for a suburban speculation. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved. E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country Seat

FOR SALE [illegible] Westchester County, [illegible] the highest state of cultivation; no waste land; splendid mansion, 60 feet front, 40 feet deep, [illegible]; sixty acres level ground, suitable for a race-track; also, a grist and saw mill, twelve feet head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple-orchards, and one pear-orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; [illegible] pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's [illegible]; good house and lot, [illegible] in the City, will be taken in part payment.
Address HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, two minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest-trees. The property has a frontage of 2,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided. Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 257 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 61 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park; three stories and mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $30,000; will be sold separately, if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $12,000, or can be sold in parcels.
BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; price, $40,000, or will be leased.
House and lot No. 120 Centre-st., this City; lot, [illegible] feet.
Terms as to any of the parcels, 60 per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, No. 56 Wall and No. 30 Pine-st.

NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE, No. 8 Columbia-st., frame house, seventeen rooms; three minutes' walk from Broad and Market depots; a bargain, $9,000; terms easy; good order. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, A FIRST-class house, with stable for three horses, situate on Broadway; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st., Morrisania.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 NASSAU-ST., cor. Pine, make specialty (real estate, Orange, N. J.) Particularly desirable property at various prices for rent, sale, exchange.

ORANGE.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general conveniences; well located; pleasant neighborhood; $10,000, one-tenth cash; easy terms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,276 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 7,007 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.
THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition.
SUPREME COURT SALE
by Addison Thomas, referee, of
14 CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,
bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great West Side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy. Terms very liberal.
Sale Peremptory to the Highest Bidder.
V. K. STEVENSON, Executor,
SUSAN P. SMITH, Executrix,
Of the estate of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, deceased.
For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 51 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Successor to Johnson & Miller,
Office, No. 23 Nassau-st.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY
in the
NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
By order of Frederick Scholes, Esq.
Two splendid pieces of
WHARF PROPERTY,
situated on
KENT-AV. BASIN, between
KEAP AND RODNEY STS.,
directly opposite proposed
CITY MARKET GROUNDS.
Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron-founders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.
Also, by order of the same owner:
HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 246 feet, n. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.
HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.
MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.
Crême de la Crême of the avenue.
BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots.
☞ Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HEWES-ST.—N. w. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 3 lots.
HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
ROSS-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.
PENN-ST.—S. e. s., 81 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 4 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s., 81 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 8 lots.
MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.
LYNCH-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.
RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 3 lots.
Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (Successor to Johnson & Miller,) No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
SPLENDID PROPERTY ON
THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE,
situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
at 12½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sanswick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,
THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF
CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York.
Particulars hereafter.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 90th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 85th-st., extra size, 27.2x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.
Also,
EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.
CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores, and lots, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.
Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS
ON WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.
Two three-story brown-stone, high-stoop and basement houses, Nos. 125 and 127, containing all the modern improvements; will readily rent at high figures; the vicinity of this property to 6th-av. renders this a first-rate business location, 43.9 in front; immediate possession given; terms most favorable. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st., and at C. S. PECK & CO., No. 947 Broadway.

Hugh N. Camp, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of property situated on north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl sts., together with the four-story brick building erected thereon, now rented for $2,400 till May 1, 1873, and known as No. 90 Maiden-lane; size, 25x86 feet. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the Supreme Court under direction of Homer A. Nelson, Esq., Referee, the two three-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 214 and 216 East 79th-st.; size, lots 20x102.2 each.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:
Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.
Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.
Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.
Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.
Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.
One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.
The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.
TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.
EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.
BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.
PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney, No. 56 Broadway.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots, situate on the south-westerly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; is 200 feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 310 feet; is the best and most centrally located on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.
ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 155th-st. and 9th-av. St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 155th-st.; 155th-st. is 100 feet wide.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M., No. 33 St. Marks-Place. Terms easy.
The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 34th-st.	$7,500
10th-st., near 6th-av.	2,400
46th-st., near Park-av.	2,500
2d-av., near 9th-st.	2,000
40th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
38th-st., near Park-av.	4,500
Lexington-av., corner house	2,700
Lexington-av., near 64th-st.	3,600
49th-st., near 5th-av.	3,000
22d-st., near 7th-av.	2,000

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, WATCESSING, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 30 Nassau-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 82 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A three-story house, 21 feet front, between 5th and 6th avs., for a private family only. 106 West 11th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 23d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 388 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 166th-st. Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,500. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 213 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE three-story brick house No. 259 Garden, near 6th-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; gas and water in the house; a desirable residence for a private family. Apply to P. ANDERSON, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York; rent, $800.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence at Great Neck, Long Island, fourteen and a half miles by rail from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; large house, overlooking Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house No. 42 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permits to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Johnston & Van Tassell, Auctioneers.

ART SALE

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, NO. 87 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE TO THE CONNOISSEURS OF ART.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, the 4th of March, much the finest collection of high-class OIL-PAINTINGS heretofore offered at our down-town sales, among which will be found choice examples from the following favorite European and American artists:

Carl Hubner,	J. F. Kensett,	Whittridge,
M. F. H. De Haas,	J. W. Casilear,	W. L. Sonntag,
J. B. Bristol,	[illegible],	Gignoux,
Florent Willems,	Armfield,	[illegible]

And about one hundred others of equal merit.
The above will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 6 and 7, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best editions of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, in elegant bindings. Attention may be called to Walpole's works, 5 vols. 4to; Dibdin's works, Doré's illustrated works, fresh editions; Lavater's Physiognomie, 10 vols., &c.; La Fontaine's works, best edition; Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, 13 vols.; Dodsley's old plays, 12 vols., 8vo, scarce; Lane's Arabian Nights, an elegant copy; Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament; Nichol's Anecdotes, 17 vols., full cf.; Montfaucon Antiquities, 15 vols., folio, original edition, &c., &c. Also a fine and rare collection of
PRINTS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
including specimens of many of the best engravers of the English, French and German schools. Book Plates in proof state, &c., &c. This collection now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,710 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges,
1,320 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
cargo [illegible], from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
300 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
ALSO,
1,216 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamship Sidonian, and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 353 Third-avenue, by Bardeck & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

WHISKY. WHISKY. WHISKY.

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have bought up the greater part of all the old Kentucky Whiskies in the world—we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867. The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of the distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date.

Fine old Sour Mash Whiskies; finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskies, of real age, warranted. We sell every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant store, No. 3 Bond-st.; also the lofts, which are well adapted for the silver-smith or jewelry business. Apply to A. S. HOPE, No. 31 Bond-st.

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE COMBINED.—To let—the new five-story brick building, No. 61 East 12th-st., adjoining the Broadway corner. The building is heated by steam, well ventilated, and every loft and room presents a cheerful appearance. Particulars of Messrs. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway, or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE two upper lofts of the fine building No. 830 Broadway, size 25x95, now occupied as a conservatory of music; also excellent location for a first-class millinery or dress-making establishment. Full particulars in the store, or of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 273 CANAL-ST., NEAR LAUrens-st.; store separate, if required; suitable for retail.
Store No. 273 Washington-st., near Beach-st.; storage or heavy business.
Apply to OWNER, No. 64 East 31st-st., Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x107 feet; five-story store, No. 406 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 308 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

NO. 861 BROADWAY, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—Store and basement to let; splendid location for fine jeweler or fancy goods; large plate glass front, high ceilings. Apply at JACKSON'S, No. 31 East 17th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET—THE first story of No. 1 Pine-st., adjoining the corner of Broadway, and next door to Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. Apply to Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

NO. 19 GREAT JONES-ST.—STORE property.—The lot with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 11 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED rooms, 50x150, 25x150, and basement, for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner Hester-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 36 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the office of said Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 25th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM STUART,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAIN, must be closed immediately, a physician's practice worth $3,000, in a growing and pleasant part of Brooklyn, with a fine black horse, young, sound and kind, also a good top buggy, with harness, for $1,300 in cash; or with lease of house, having all improvements, and consisting of ten rooms, attic and cellar; also four lots of ground, with a good stable, for three years from May 1, 1872, for $1,600 cash. Address M. D., Eagle Office, Brooklyn.

$5,000 OR $10,000.—A YOUNG MAN of several years' experience in the piping and steam heating business desires to act as local or traveling agent for a firm established in that business, or to introduce a specialty incident thereto; could invest $5,000 or $10,000 in above business or a paying patent. Address SMITH NORMAN, Box No. 116 Providence Post-office, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing and assist in washing, or as laundress, by a very respectable and capable young woman; can do French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair, or chamber-work and waiting; country or City; very best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; has no objection to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required, and is a good baker; can furnish good City references. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a cook's situation; is a good cook, excellent baker; will see to milk and butter; good references; City or country; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Welsh woman; can do French and English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl, lately landed, to do chamber-work and waiting, or the general house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls—one as cook and assist at washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 201 [illegible]-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, &c.; is a good baker; good City references; go to country. Apply at No. 646 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS, who can cut and fit ladies' or children's clothes, and operate or do any kind of family sewing, a situation; best references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or waitress; good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 317 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as thorough cook and an excellent baker; is careful and economical; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Apply at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse for a child, or to wait on an invalid lady; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 221 West 41st-st.

EMPLOYERS
Wanting reliable help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference from last lady, who can be seen. Apply at No. 646 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer; good reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young woman as first-class waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 225 West 34th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED,
At No. 135 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUation in a private family as chamber-maid, and would take care of children. Can be seen at No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Scotchman just landed; thoroughly competent, with first-class references; his wife can fill the position of cook, laundress or chamber-maid. Apply at the office, No. 17 Harrison-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; discharged on account of selling out; very best reference from former employer. Can be seen at No. 24 Lexington-av. until employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COACHman and excellent groom and hostler, by a very respectable young man; gardening, farming, milking, &c.; he is also a good waiter; will make himself useful indoors and out; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; will make himself generally useful; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. B., Zita's Pharmacy, No. 1,240 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, without incumbrance; understands greenhouse graperies, vegetables, laying out grounds, &c.; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 234 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 106 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener on a private gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business. Address JOHN KALSER, Flatbush, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man, Scotch, who thoroughly understands his business; best reference; nothing but a first-class place, with glass, will be attended to. Address J. GRANT, Box No. 4 Saugatuck, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by single man who understands the business thoroughly; no objection to attend to farming in connection with gardening. Address J. L. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS TO RENT—RENT APPLIED TO purchase if desired; pianos sold on monthly installments. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch, No. 39 Union-square.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

AT SCHROEDER'S AMERICAN CONSERVATORY.—Piano-rooms No. 211 4th-av.—First-class pianos for sale on easy installments and for cash at reasonable discount. Pianos for hire.

WANTED AT EASTER—A POSITION as organist in or near New-York City. Address G. W. COAKLEY, No. 419 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN OUR HOSIERY and Yankee Notions Department. Apply Monday, second floor. EDW. RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, corner Allen-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN LEATHER goods, Valises and Trunks. Apply Tuesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN PARASOLS and umbrellas. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN PARAsols; must speak German and English. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—GERMAN SALESWOMEN, (EXperienced,) in ribbons. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN CORSETS and under-garments; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN FLOWers and feathers; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN WHITE GOODS. Apply Friday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN STRAW Hat and Bonnet Room, speaking German, French and English. Apply Friday and Saturday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. Apply fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS. Apply fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED FLOOR Managers; must speak English, French and German. Apply Friday or before by letter.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER who writes an excellent hand, is quick at figures, and is well recommended; salary $600. Address in handwriting of applicant, RAILROAD, Box No. [illegible] Times Office, stating particulars of age, experience, references, &c.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THORoughly understands the growing of vegetables and management of a cold grapery; must be a married man, and one who is willing to work and oblige. Apply at No. 76 Gold-st., Wednesday, 6th inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

ALL GIRLS WISHING NICE PLACES will find them immediately at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 5th-av.,) viz.: cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, general work, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and to work in garden; Protestant; must understand driving, care of horses, carriages, harness; be sober, honest and industrious. Address, with terms, J. W., Box No. 10 Fishkill, on Hudson.

COACHMAN WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family; a strictly first-class man; must be able to read, and know the City; liberal wages. Apply to Janitor, No. 69 William-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock this day.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Wanted a large number of first-class servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, assisting in chamber-work, can find a good situation. Apply at No. 23 West 17th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a first-class French man or woman cook; reference required. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PUBLISHING-HOUSE, A bill clerk; must be quick in figures and write a good hand. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, BOOKS, Box No. 99 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER and accountant to go to a port in the East for a term of years. Address Box 2,852 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, TO DO washing and ironing. Apply to No. 50 West 52d-st., before 1 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, mental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 138 Times Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESsons in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. FELLOWES,
B. FELLOWES,
D. P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 29 William-st., under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO.
C. FELLOWES,
B. FELLOWES.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNed have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, brokerage and specie business, under the firm name of MERRILL, TILNEY & CO., No. 11 Wall and 2 New sts., New-York.
W. F. MERRILL, J. S. TILNEY, G. W. DOUGHERTY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of E. B. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. B. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. WM. S. O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. GEORGE L. AYRES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER, SANDFORD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, at the old location of Messrs. Geo. W. Elder & Co., No. 73 Dey-st.
ELIHU B. BAKER, late E. B. Baker & Co.
LEVI H. SANDFORD, } Late G. W. Elder & Co.
GEORGE L. AYRES,
JOHN G. PHYFE.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUBAR'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC....March 9, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC....March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC....April 13, 7 P. M.
OCEANIC....April 20, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23
Saturday, Mar. 9.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 30

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Mar. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
CALABRIA....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA....Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA....Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA....Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA....Wednesday, April 3, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FROM BOSTON.
PALMYRA....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA....Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA....Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA....Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE....DANRE....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Friday, April 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA COASTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, [illegible] THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 4c., 5c., 10c. yard.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
WIDE FANCY RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. yard.
WATERED RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
670 DOZENS RICH SILK
NECK-TIES AND SCARFS AT
10c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., WORTH DOUBLE.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c., to $1 50 yard.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., piece, up.
AT KINZEY'S.
PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. piece, up.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece, up.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece, up.
SATINS AND VELVETS FOR TRIMMINGS.
AT KINZEY'S.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
CROCHET EDGINGS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c., 15c. yard, up.
FRENCH TRIMMING LACES, 15c. yard, up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. yard, up.
REAL LACES, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. yard, up.
AT KINZEY'S.
30,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS,
AND INSERTIONS, 2c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
AT KINZEY'S.
EMBROIDERED BANDS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
EMBROIDERED RUFFLINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
1,200 DOZENS LINEN, LACE, AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 1c., 2c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
800 PIECES FRENCH SKIRT RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., worth double.
AT KINZEY'S.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 9c.
ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $1.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, 15c. up.
LACE TIDIES, 15c., 20., 25c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED NIGHT-DRESSES, 85c. up.
SPLENDID DOUBLE YOKE, TRIMMED, $1 25.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, 39c.
WORKED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, 85c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
PRETTY TRIMMED CHEMISE, 45c. up.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED CHEMISE, 85c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRTS, 65c. up.
TEN-TUCKED SKIRTS, 65c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF SOILED UNDER-WEAR, cheap.
BUSTLES, CORSETS, PADS, SKIRTS, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c., up.
LADIES' REGULAR-MADE HOSE, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK EMBROIDERED BALBRIGGANS, 37½c.
GENTS' BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
REGULAR-MADE HALF HOSE, 15c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE AS LOW AS 5c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOT SOILED KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
EMBROIDERED KID GLOVES, 69c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
SPLENDID LOT KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, 85c.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST ITALIAN SEWING SILK, 1c. skein.
BEST 20-YARD SPOOL SILK, 1c. spool.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, 8c. spool.
BEST EMBROIDERY SILKS, 2c. skein.
AT KINZEY'S.
SPLENDID SEWING COTTON, 3c. dozen.
EXCELLENT 200 yards, WARRANTED, 3c.
AT KINZEY'S.
ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST CORSET LACES, 10c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 1c. paper.
BEST BRASS PINS, full papers, 3c.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c. dozen.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 5c., 8c., 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL WHITBY JET EAR-RINGS, 25c. pair.
FANCY AND GILT SETS, 25c. set up.
AT KINZEY'S.
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, 12½c., 15c., 20c. up.
TUCKED SKIRTINGS, 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS MUSLINS, 15c. yard up.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
DOTTED SWISSES, 15c. yard up.
JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN DAMASK TOWELS, 15c. up.
LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 8c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
CURTAIN LACES, 20c. yard up.
LACE CURTAINS, 25c. piece up.
AT KINZEY'S.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 20 up.
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS, 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. up.
LINEN TOWELINGS, 5c. yard up.
AT WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BLACK SILKS.

GREAT
POPULAR SALE
of
BONNETT'S, PONSON'S AND GUINET'S
Celebrated

BLACK ... SILKS.
This week
we will offer
a
magnificent
Stock of
Genuine
Paris and Lyons
Gros Grain
and
Taffeta Silks,
the
Quality of which
we guarantee
to be the best
imported
and the
BEST VALUE
sold in this City
for many years.
Prices from $1 to $3 per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery,
Between Houston and Prince sts.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

1,000 pieces, just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE and French Laces,
PASSEMENTERIES AND FRINGES.
At very low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MAISON VIBROLET.

No. 17 Clinton-place.
A large stock of French corsets, made expressly for this house, are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—Have returned from Europe with a superb collection suitable for Spring wear. Will open on TUESDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 32 East 14th-st.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—$12 PER TON, HAND-picked and delivered. Send orders to the importer, WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 34 Old Slip.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
And those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses
AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,067.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by
John J. Cisco & Son,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 12, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President,
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, New-York, March 2, 1872.
IN CONFORMITY WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated Aug. 1, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers three thousand four hundred and fifteen (3,415) and three thousand five hundred and nineteen, (3,519,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers three thousand three hundred and forty-nine (3,349,) and three thousand four hundred and ninety-five, (3,495,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 30th day of April, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer books of this Company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 5th March, and remain closed until the 20th March. Per order
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE. — STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $30,000 per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 50 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,442,990 01
Overdrafts		12,624 87
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, (as per schedule)		[illegible]
Due from national banks		1,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers		161,648 83
Banking-house		19,037 87
Current expenses		35,000 00
Taxes paid	$4,707 87	
[illegible]	8,000 00	12,307 73
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps		47,823 81
Exchanges for Clearing-house		126,732 77
Bills of national banks		20,239 00
Bills of State banks		201 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		3,336 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$4,223 30	
Gold Treasury notes	70,220 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	36,318 27	130,361 07
Legal-tender notes		530,292 00
Three per cent. certificates		20,000 00
Total		$4,021,164 ??

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		275,549 19
Discount	$24,060 07	
Exchange	827 91	
Interest	13,127 95	
Profit and loss	2,260 00	40,274 93
Circulating notes received from Controller	$426,000 00	
Amount on hand	1,853 00	
Amount outstanding		423,337 00
State bank circulation outstanding		7,300 00
Dividends unpaid		2,736 00
Individual deposits		[illegible]
Certified checks		694,083 91
Due to national banks		286,498 22
Due to State banks and bankers		17,380 66
Uncollected checks		150,000 00
Total		$4,021,164 ??

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: E. BAYLES, DAN'L T. WILLETS, HENRY LYLES, Jr., Directors.
State of New-York, County of New-York. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1872.
THOS. HINWOOD,
Notary Public in and for the County of New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.
Issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 25, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.
W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN.—2 TO 3 SECOND-HAND carriages for public and private use; elegant landaus, phaetons, &c.; great bargains to any buyer. J. W. PITTNEY, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 51st-st.

$1.25.—HALF HORSE BLANKETS; buffalo robes, white wolf, black bear robes, harness and plush carriage robes. [illegible] Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DARK-BROWN PONIES; quiet in single and double harness, and warranted sound. Can be seen at No. 23 Perry-st.

TO LET—TWO STALLS AND FLOOR room for two carriages in private stable. Call at No. 309 East 23d-st.

WANTED FOR CASH—A COUPE BOOK-away carriage and harness in good order. Address CARRIAGE, Box No. 183 Times Office.

LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts, &c. Apply at 132 West 44th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD.—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 56 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Breakfast at 8 and dinner at 6 o'clock. Summer prices.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT Nos. 31 and 33 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with advantage of Turkish baths, if desired; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on the third floor front; also rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference required; table first-class.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front house No. 66 East 30th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to suit party hiring.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements, best accommodations; rooms en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 251, SECOND DOOR BElow 28th-st., a handsomely furnished front and back room on fourth floor to rent, with board; also one single room; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board. References given and required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—SECOND floor, with private table, at No. 434 5th-av. Apply to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 36 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brintnall, (wife of John O. Brintnall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan B. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus B. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catharine M. Van Voorhis, wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, Jr., defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the city of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb'y 10, 1872.
STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.
f19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN H. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John B. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morgenthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Currier, George Graf, Gouverneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Werns, executrix of Jacob Werns, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 42 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 42 Pine-st.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1872.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja29-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. L. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of February, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f5-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES WARDEN and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against E. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500,) with interest from the 16th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Wall-st.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1872.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f19-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL SERDU and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Haeg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCloskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiane Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Steneriein, Andrew Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja29-law6wM

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Rosalina P. Trowbridge, and John W. Greene, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f19-law6wM

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 194 and 196 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at A. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 223 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Designs on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON TO-NIGHT.
MIGNON.
The thirty-second subscription night of the
STRAKOSCH
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce the farewell appearances (prior to her departure for Europe) of
MME. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
commencing THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock,
MIGNON.
MME. CHRISTINA NILSSON....as....MIGNON
Mlles. M. L. Duval, Ferretti, M. Capoul, M. Jamet, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, 9th, Grand Nilsson Matinee, FAUST.
MONDAY, 11th, Thirty-fifth subscription night.
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family circle, $1; reserved seats in do. 50 cents extra.
Ticket offices—The Academy, also No. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
SPRING SEASON, COMMENCING APRIL 1.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF, Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. Subscriptions received at the stage door of the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
LAST NIGHTS of JULIUS CÆSAR
and last nights of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New-York, the rôle of
CASSIUS.
Mr. WM. CRESWICK
will make his reappearance this season as
BRUTUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS....as....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER....as....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as....PORTIA
TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST 12 NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
LAST DIVORCE MATINEE.
(But one)
SATURDAY next, at 1½.
MONDAY, March 18, 200th and last night positively OF DIVORCE.
MONDAY, March 11, Benefit of Mr. JAS. LEWIS.
WEDNESDAY, March 13, Benefit of Mrs. GILBERT.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
An extraordinary Parisian Sensation!!

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

How is this!	HOW IS THIS	How is this!
How is this!	892d time of G. L. Fox	How is this!
How is this!	As Humpty.	How is this!
How is this!	228th time of the Oat Dees.	How is this!
How is this!	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	How is this!
How is this!	68th time of the	How is this!
How is this!	Tripto Parterre.	How is this!
How is this!	Myriad splendors! Hosts of	How is this!
How is this!	beauties! See it! see it!	How is this!
How is this!	How is This?	How is this!

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON	EVENING
AT 2 P. M.,	AT 8 O'CLOCK,
The romantic Drama	The new Burlesque of
WOMEN OF THE WORLD.	LUNA, OR THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON,
Also, Barnum's CANNIBALS.	and the Comedy of a BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

The CANNIBALS both afternoon and evening.
MONDAY, March 4, Mr. P. T. BARNUM will personally introduce the CANNIBALS at 2 and 8 P. M.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION, COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Admission 10 cents. 8 o'clock.

LAUGHING-GAS.
DR. COLTON WILL GIVE THE TENTH LECTURE AND EXHIBITION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
Previous to the Gas, Dr. Colton will give a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AIR, CARBONIC ACID, NITROGEN, LAUGHING-GAS, HYDROGEN CANNON, WATER HAMMER, AIR-GUN. Through the kindness of Prof. DOREMUS, Dr. Colton will be able to show the brilliant OXY-HYDROGEN GASLIGHT, with which it is proposed to light the City.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.
A course of four Illustrated Scientific Lectures, by Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, in Association Hall.
FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 8, 15, 22, 29.
1st. The Matter King—Oxygen.
2d. The Matter Queen—Hydrogen.
3d. About the Sun.
4th. Will be announced hereafter.
Prof. RICHARDS, the well-known scientific writer, has, for several years devoted his attention to making his lectures most thoroughly entertaining, as well as instructive. Crowding them with beautiful and startling experiments, he unfolds the wonders of modern science in so fascinating a manner, that abstruse truths become like fairy stories.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Hall.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.
The LAST of the unique and popular concerts given by ex-slaves, purely in the interests of the University in which they are being educated. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday, March 5, at 9 A. M., at the box; at Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,
PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING.
Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION, COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Admission 10 cents. 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11th,
ST. BERNARD AND MONASTIC LIFE.

TO LET—TO SOCIETIES, THE ELIGIBLE rooms, No. 285 Hudson-st., near Spring, now occupied by the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Inquire on the premises.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the lot-owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1871.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL will read a paper on "The History of the Law of Libel in New-York."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANTRELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss: This is to give notice that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Robert B. Cantrell and Charles A. Chapin, of Tenafly, in the County of Bergen, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 3 Montgomery-street, Room No. 1, in Jersey City, N. J., before Stants S. Morse, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
f26-law2wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John S. Baxter and Henry Henderson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts under the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1872.
f26-law2wM*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of DAVID J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Creditors.—You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Feb. 28, 1872.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. GIMBREDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph N. Gimbrede, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1870.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
f26-law3wM* No. 62 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting and strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S DRAMA.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
for a third
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan....Mr. MARK SMITH
For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

MARRIAGE.	LAST WEEKS	MARRIAGE.
MARRIAGE.	THIS SEASON of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE.	Miss Griswold and Mr. Mackaye in their great characters of Mrs. Brooks and Col. Gray, in the new play of MARRIAGE.
Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented MARRIAGE.	MATINEE Saturday, 2 P. M.	

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
S. W. BUTLER....MANAGER.
MR. E. D. DAVIES.
THE NEW MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE
OF
CINDERELLA!
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which is produced with unexampled grandeur, and made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
APPEARING IN THIS ANIMATED SPECTACLE.
This fascinating pageant will be given after
THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF HER THREE
MATINEE PIANO-FORTE RECITALS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH,
When the Programme will be selected from
BEETHOVEN, BACH, SCHUMANN, HENSELT, SCHUBERT and LISZT.
SECOND RECITAL, MARCH 13TH.
THIRD, MARCH 20TH.
Subscription tickets for the series $3; single admissions $1 50; can be obtained at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, Jordon's, and Martin's, and W. A. Pond's Music stores, Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

FRENCH COMEDY—BROADWAY, UNION-square, Robinson's Hall, 16th-st.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, AT 8,
MLLE. ANNA CAVE, in the charming comedy, in three acts, LA MAISON SANS ENFANTS and GAMBOUR BATTANT, folie, vaudeville.
Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Saussol, No. 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer's, No. 710 Broadway; Ruffman, No. 114 Broadway.

MIGNON.
The best melodies arranged for the piano by Albert W. Berg, 50 cents. "Majorica Almanac," sung by Miss Wynne, 40 cents. "Elfin Waltz," by Jules Baker, 50 cents. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.
Branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—NOTICE.—The Fifth Winter Exhibition including the collection of the Water-color Society, WILL CLOSE on Saturday night, the 9th inst. Works for the Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition will be received from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

A NEW SONG, "AMONG FLOWERS I'D LOVE TO DWELL," by HENRY SCHROEDER, for the medium voice, published by the Teachers' Music Publishing Company, No. 211 6th-av., can be recommended to all who are fond of pleasing melody, without being too difficult. Price 50 cents. Mailed free.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the New-York College of Dentistry will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING at Steinway Hall. The public are invited!

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION, COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Admission 10 cents, 8 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. E. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 688 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY
THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 16.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:30 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Mineola for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.
Wright's Ointment—20 cases and 25 per cent. sure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. MERRYMAN Nos. 307 and 309 West [illegible]

SUNDAY SCENES.

Glimpses of Sabbath Life Among the Lowly.

A Ramble Through the Five Points—Worship Along the Docks—Bethel—A Morning Mass—Sunday Evening at the Bowery Theatre.

Yesterday proved to be fine and clear, after the boisterous snow-storm of the previous night. The sun rose brightly, and the snow quickly disappeared wherever its rays struck. The sunny sides of the streets were quite sloppy, while on the opposite pavements visible traces of the recent storm lingered. Though cold, the air was bracing and many people were abroad, giving the streets an animated and cheerful look. The churches were well attended, and traffic on the ferries rose above the average, while the several car-routes were crowded to an uncomfortable degree. Rambling about the City, our reporters visited several places of interest to the general observer, and their impressions of the scenes are presented, showing how the Sabbath is observed among the lowly in this great City.

ALONG THE NORTH RIVER FRONT.

The afternoon sun made West-street warm and comfortable, and as the pedestrian proceeded up the river side he passed at nearly every corner little groups of 'longshoremen, stokers on the ocean steamers, and other specimens of dock life. Smoking black cutty pipes and lolling in the sunshine, these men appeared to take their ease in a sedate manner, though they seemed to be at a loss what to do, so accustomed were they to constant and toilsome occupation. The steamers were silent, and the great mass of river shipping which here finds a temporary resting place to discharge cargoes, were also deserted, though in their immediate neighborhood some of the crew lingered listlessly. On the wharves groups of women and children were frequently found, especially in the neighborhood of the ferry routes, and they had evidently all come from the tenements that are hidden here and there among the wholesale and bonded warehouses in the side streets. To these persons, the docks afford the only chance of obtaining fresh and pure air, and the day being pleasant, they were out in goodly numbers. At every ferry people were passing to and fro, as they came from or were going to Jersey City, Hoboken, Pavonia, Communipaw or Staten Island, and these localities wore an air of bustle compared with the other piers. The silvery tones of the chimes in the steeple of Trinity Church sounded sweetly on the wintry air, and the church bells ever and anon calling worshipers to prayers, though the summons passed unheeded by those found along the river front. The Hudson was flecked with masses of drifting ice, and the ferry-boats frequently struck them with a crashing sound, thereby giving animation to the otherwise quiet picture. The comparative silence was striking, and the sudden cessation of mercantile life spoke forcibly of the Sabbath rest enjoyed.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BRIDGET.

On Avenue B, at the corner of Eighth-street, and facing the broad expanse of Tompkins-square, rises the large and handsome church consecrated to St. Bridget. From its central position in the heart of the poor quarter, and yet close to the handsome houses on Second-avenue, inhabited by those Knickerbocker families who are superior to the fashionable necessity of living in Fifth-avenue, this church administers religious consolation and instruction to congregations so numerous as to astonish the visitor. The early mass, at 7 o'clock, is the best occasion to see St. Bridget's in all its glory. Yesterday morning, some ten minutes before that hour, the writer stationed himself in front of the imposing façade, with its twin towers surmounted by elegant and lofty steeples. There were no stores open, even of those which in the poor quarters invariably carry on their ordinary traffic on the Sabbath. The sidewalks were covered with a crisp carpet of snow, and Tompkins-square presented a broad sheet of dazzling white, pure and untrodden. First by units, then by twos and threes, then in a serried column from every quarter the devotees poured into the Church through the two front entrances. They were seemingly all of the poorest classes. There were old apple-women in the very costumes in which they vend their wares, with their heads protected by woolen coverings of indescribable character. There were laboring men unkempt, unshaven, without collars, and apparently in their working habiliments. There were men who keep pea-nut stands and hot chestnut stands, and stands where the unctuous waffle is manufactured before the eager eyes of hungry purchasers. There were young servant girls in their ordinary attire, but with the smart hats that their feminine coquetry would not allow them to forego, even though they scarcely corresponded with the rest of the toilet. There were mechanics and mechanics' wives, professional nurses, proprietors of small stores. It would be difficult to divine the occupations of all the nondescript beings who hurried to St. Bridget's yesterday morning at that early hour. But the most peculiar thing about them all was that they were all in their ordinary clothes, and had put on nothing which could gratify their own self-love, or arouse the dormant envy of others. They were then, as they had been throughout the past week, and will be [illegible] mass of mortals that crowded the aisles and overflowed the galleries, some persons, the modesty of whose toilets could not conceal their gentle breeding. Yet they were as the others, and took the nearest seat that was unoccupied, making no pretension to better treatment, and mingling with the others, as if they were all indeed of one common stock, children of one great family.

The writer supposed that these thousands had been drawn together to listen to the pleadings of some eloquent priest who would wrestle with the powers of darkness in tones of impassioned oratory, and would entreat his hearers to virtue with an ardor that could not fail of success. But this was not the case. Inside, the superbly decorated altar was lit by a few candles, and two candelabra, while in the body of the church the growing daylight struggled through the gloom of the painted windows. A priest, served by two young acolytes, performed the offices of the church. The splendid organ was dumb, and from its loft no exquisite voices were raised in songs of praise. There was nothing but the muttered service of the solitary priest. But after the sacring bell had tinkled thrice the acolytes covered the railings around the altar with white cloths, and the multitude went up to kneel around, and to take the consecrated wafer which the Catholic Church gives as a symbol of the Lord's Supper. Almost every individual among the thousands responded to the invitation, and took his turn at the railings. Then came a few more muttered prayers, a brief but fervent benediction, and the vast congregation hurried out of St. Bridget's, and departed homeward as rapidly as they had come.

THROUGH THE FIVE POINTS.

A stroll through that part of the City most familiarly known by the name of the Five Points on Sunday morning will well repay an attentive observer. It is true the Five Points of today is not that of fifteen, or even ten years ago; still it presents many features of interest. The famous or rather infamous Baxter-street is an open mart during the hours usually devoted to religion, and yesterday, while the bells of the neighboring churches were sounding the call to worship, many a laboring man could be seen haggling with a store-keeper about the price of a pair of new-footed boots, or a second-hand but refurbished coat.

The first thing that attracted the attention of the TIMES reporter yesterday was a family moving their household goods to some new residence. The man evidently thought he could not afford to lose a day's work to effect a removal, and had borrowed from a neighbor a wagon in which he placed his furniture, and finally with the assistance of his son, a full-sized youth, dispensed with the use of a horse by dragging the vehicle to its destination.

Another peculiar feature of this vicinity yesterday morning was the local situation of liquor. At every corner is a liquor-store, apparently closed, but the frequent passing to and fro of men through an adjacent hall-way, and the suspicious egress of women with their hands concealed under their aprons proved that the Excise law is but a dead letter. In the less frequented but more densely inhabited streets, the side hall-doors leading into "distilleries" are not even closed, and the observer can plainly witness the open traffic in deleterious compounds.

But little respect to the Sabbath is paid by the youth and half-grown men of this region. At the corners of the streets, especially in the vicinity of disreputable groggeries, could be seen groups of this character, amusing themselves with smoking the butt of a cheap cigar, or dancing the "double-shuffle" on the sidewalk. On the open space formed by the cutting through of Worth-street, a group were indulging in a game of base-ball, the ball often passing close to the face of some servant girl, who, book in hand, was wending her way from one of the narrow streets to a neighboring church. In Park-street, immediately under the shadow of the cross on the church in Mott-street, a long line of boys and youths had made a slide on the gutter, and while the bells were ringing for service, the sound was often drowned by their boisterous mirth. Not very far from this spot a number of boys were pitching pennies, while a scout was kept on the lookout to see that they were not interrupted by the officer who was apparently busily engaged in some discussion with the man at the oyster-stand near by.

The streets in this neighborhood are in a filthy condition, and the goats kept by stablemen appeared to have full liberty to root among the garbage in the ash-boxes. The large number of ash-carts, as they stood in a row, turned up on end, with the shafts in the air, was remarkable, and they almost blocked up the thoroughfare, both roadway and sidewalk. "The fellers here," answered one of the residents to an inquiry, "don't mind the carts, as they are so used to them, and they work their way through them somehow."

The Italian region of Mulberry-street presented a lively, but depraved appearance. Numbers could be seen clustered round a cake or nut stand, going through some little game, in the hope of getting an extra supply for their money—the rest laughing loudly in the event of failure. Those not engaged in this way were smoking, or talking in a boisterous manner—their foreign language attracting the more attention.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the different Missions to induce poor persons to attend religious worship at the Mission-houses, the seats, yesterday morning, were nearly empty, and the ministers addressed the few present with almost a disheartened tone of voice. "It is a hard field to work in," said one of the officials, "but we believe that some good has been done, and more may yet be accomplished."

NED BUNTLINE ON TEMPERANCE.

A temperance lecture was delivered last evening, at the Bowery Theatre, by Col. E. Z. C. Judson, ("Ned Buntline.") Long before the lecturer appeared the galleries were filled with the same class that generally occupy those benches on play nights, but a number of the seats in the balconies and reserved seats held respectable people. As soon as Col. Judson came on the stage he was greeted with a torrent of applause, but it was of that peculiar kind only known at the Bowery. The exercises were opened by the Williamsburg Glee Club singing the old trio, "A boat, a boat unto the ferry," which literally brought down the house, when, in response to a loud and prolonged call, they reappeared and enthusiastically chanted the round, "Three Blind Mice," which was rapturously received, when the musicians retired. The audience was kept in suspense for a few minutes, but soon one of the side scenes of the stage was moved, and a poor woman meanly clad, with an infant clasped tightly to her breast, and three little children looking more wretched if possible than their mother, to whose dress they clung slowly, crossed the stage. This proceeding was a mystery to the denizens of the gallery, who hailed her with cheers and counter-groans, but as the lecturer stepped out, immediately afterward, and began his lecture, there was no time for any further demonstration. After reviewing the records of crime in this City, all of which, he said, were the consequence of intemperance, which reaches from the Baxter-street and Five Points slums to the stately mansions and gaudy club-houses, he said this curse is continually on the increase, and to remedy it, it is useless to be sorry without attempting to do something to remedy it. Local prohibition must be established, despite the cry of "our rights as American citizens," so frequently alluded to by the dram-shop dealers. These "rights" actually amount to harboring murderers, filling our prisons, making wives and children desolate; yet these men are supported by the populace—yes, and sent as the representatives of the people to the City Council Chamber. The lecturer then, in a strong and earnest manner, condemned the law which allows the saloon-keepers to have their doors open both day and night.

WORSHIP ALONG THE WHARVES.

Outside hung a piece of blue bunting, with "Sailors' Bethel" in large white letters, and near it was another flag of white canvas, with this inscription:

Religious service for sailors
Every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Seats free. Books Distributed.

This modest place of worship without sounding chimes, tall steeple or stained windows, seemed to appeal directly to that numerous class, whose spiritual food the earnest Christian is so solicitous about. That large floating population forming the crews of ships, can find here the place and opportunity to worship their maker. Perhaps the sailor on Saturday night last, while his craft was laboring through the surging seas, the wail of the bitter wind sounding in his ears, as he peered into the horizon looking for the harbor lights, thought of his Sunday and wondered whether he would live to see this quiet house of God once more. No matter whether his hand were rough or his coat frosted with the sea-rime, there was a place, where he might go unobserved, and there thank God for safety after so much peril.

Instead of sounding organ from the balcony, for the place of service was in the second story, a hymn of praise was heard. Some two or three voices joined in a psalm, and they were calling the passers-by to join them in prayer. It might have been very primitive, this humble choir; very possibly they would have been out of place behind a gothic screen and gorgeous music-stands; yet their music sounded very sweetly along the quiet wharves yesterday, Sunday, morning.

The room was small, evidently, on week days, devoted to Commercial purposes. There hung a chart or so, and away off in one corner, the model of a ship, the original of which might have sailed away many a year ago. Perhaps, by crowding, the room would have held 150 people. The dress and appearance of the occupants bespoke their calling. Some were neatly clad, and had anchors for breastpins; many wore ear-rings; no one was finely dressed. The wearer of that coat might have bought it at Liverpool or Hong Kong three voyages ago. That burly man with the patched pea-jacket and rough boots perhaps never wore in his life better clothes, and felt no shame from the broad streak of tar which told of work aboard ship. Very quiet and orderly were they all. They listened with attention, and replied devoutly to the responses. As you entered, the hand of one of the officers of the Mission was proffered you, and a cordial grasp was exchanged. You were made to feel at home, and to understand that a Christian welcome was offered you. A neatly-printed pamphlet, entitled *Worship for Services at the Docks*, was presented to each comer, and with it a journal, entitled *Home and Abroad*, published by the Protestant Episcopal Church, containing short religious stories, and in a very kindly added interesting accounts of travel by missionaries in foreign lands. Mr. J. Colcock, Jr., who presided, then read the particular lesson for the Sunday, and hymns were sung, which the congregation followed from the books. The sermon was from the fifth chapter of John—"Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me." No high-flown language was used. No subtle discriminations of creed were attempted. The preacher spoke of God and His mercy, and of His forgiveness; of the eternal life to be gained through the steadfast adherence to His word; that the Bible was the Almighty's legacy; that in it were riches more lasting than all wordly goods; that Christ did not care for men's apparel. That to Him fine linen and purple were as the beggar's rags. It was man's actions he sought for, and cared nothing for his outer shell. The voyage of man in this world was no easy task. Two pilots often tried to guide him. One would tell him, "Sail your ship just as you please; there are no reefs, no rocks, where you may strike and founder." The other said, "Beware, lest you be shipwrecked not only for this life, but for eternity. You cannot let your vessel sail as you will. That smooth-looking Summer's sea has just below it cruel rocks—but touch there and I can hardly save you." This was the voice of God, the other was the cry of the evil one. The exhortation was simple and straightforward, and admirably fitted to the comprehension of his eager listeners. The service was a short one. In one hour it was over.

The work of this Mission, from its particular location in Coenties-slip, is a peculiarly useful one, and its field of labor very large. In Summer its proximity to the canal boatmen brings to it hundreds of worshipers. Service is then held on one of the barges. Perhaps in time a larger room might be useful. In the afternoon a somewhat similar service is held, when Bibles and Testaments in all languages, with instructive books, like the *Pilgrim's Progress*, are given to all who ask for them.

A FLOATING CHURCH.

Some years ago society awoke to the conclusion that, of all neglected beings, the bold mariners of our fleets were about the worst. They had no hospitals, no churches, and they had no homes. When society discovered this it passed laws for their protection, and it commissioned missionaries to invite them to come to church. The seamen listened respectfully, and did not come. At length some one hit upon a plan for having floating churches, Bethels—houses of God—down among the ships and right in the sailors' neighborhood. This proved more successful than any other, and though the attendance of sailors in these floating churches has never been very large, it has still been gradually increasing. Yesterday a reporter of the TIMES visited the Bethel in the East River, at the foot of the open square of Pike-slip. The place was encumbered with wagons of every description, and huge oak logs sprawled upon the ground. Gangs of very noisy boys were playing games in and around the vehicles, and used much profane language.

Among the shipping floated a neat little wooden church, evidently constructed on the most approved early English principles. It was protected by a high railing in front, probably against the incursions of the juvenile Philistines playing in Pike-slip. The gate of the railing was open, and a board stated that the church was free for seamen and others, and that Divine service was celebrated at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Entering with a couple of sailors who wore gold ear-rings, and had matted hair that looked like oakum, the reporter took his seat and surveyed the church and the congregation. The building had a very pleasant appearance. The side windows were partially of stained glass, and over the altar was a large one containing two compartments, one portraying Christ stilling the storm, the other His healing the sick. Over the modest altar, which was set with a fair white cloth in token that the communion was to be administered, was the legend in gold letters taken from the Acts, "Unless these remain in the ship ye cannot be saved." In front of the chancel was a tiny white-marble font, presented by the Church of St. Paul's, in the Bowery, and a carved-oak pulpit on a small scale. Facing the chancel was a little organ-loft, with an organ, and a choir of three voices—a gentleman and two ladies. The floor was handsomely matted, and the pews were comfortable, and all furnished with well-printed, well-bound books of common prayer. The congregation numbered about sixty, out of whom perhaps twenty-five were sailors. There may have been more men belonging to the sea, but these were unmistakably so—some with German or Scandinavian faces, and wore earrings; others, either American or English, were without that eccentric jewelry, but all had very thick, heavy overcoats, and their locks were in every case innocent of either brush or comb. One or two of them were really handsome, one strikingly so, and their disheveled appearance gave them a "Viking" sort of look. Enormous hands, with the joints "forcibly accentuated," were the rule, gotten up for very rough weather. They were very mannerly and quiet, only one nudged another and whispered a criticism upon the ship in the stained window, which, it must be confessed, was not undeserved. The artist had depicted some nine people in a space that would have been a tight fit for three, and half of them were standing up in a way that would certainly have upset the craft. It was this that roused the anger of the sailor, and he remarked that the artist was a lubber. His comrade's answer was cut short by the arrival of some ladies, who took their seats in a neighboring pew. Soon the service began, and was joined in heartily by the seamen present, many of whom read the responses in a deliberate, audible voice. One mariner was rather slow, not, indeed finishing for half a minute after the others had concluded, which, in the Psalms, was a trifle awkward, but the minister was very considerate and waited for him. In the hymns the tars joined most emphatically, especially the slow one, whose voice growled splendidly in the bass, but who was tempted to wander into a high creaking falsetto that resembled the east wind sighing through the shrouds-holes. In this effort he broke down, which made him glance around guiltily, but, seeing no one observing him, he took courage and recommenced. As there was communion there was no sermon, but the minister made a powerful address to the sailors to partake of the sacrament. He recounted the events of the Last Supper of our Lord, and the invitation which he had given to his followers. He proved argumentatively the necessity of the act, and gave a little anecdote which had come within his own experience, of its efficacy in bringing peace to a wounded soul. A dying Swedish sailor in the hospital at Brooklyn had been brought to a sense of his sins, but was so overwhelmed with the realization that he could not believe in any pardon for him. He had been persuaded to accept the sacrament, and had hardly received it when God spoke to his heart and told him of his pardon; shouting out "Christ is my Savior—I know that my Redeemer liveth," he fell back dead on the pillow, with a face radiant with more than mortal happiness. During the progress of this address the sailors listened with all their ears. Some swayed their bodies backward and forward in the agony of attention, and one, the strikingly handsome one with the "Viking" look, bent forward in his eagerness, with his right fist uplifted, and, as the anecdote was concluded, brought it down into the open palm of his left with a ponderous thud of conviction that would nearly have felled an ox. The minister's face shone with satisfaction, and he evidently counted upon a numerous attendance at the altar. He recited the concluding prayers with a thrill of happiness in his voice, and pronounced the benediction before the commencement of the communion service in a glow of anticipation. But no sooner had he ended than those sailors got up, fumbled for their hats, and insensible as stone to his entreating looks, vanished outside. The reporter followed them, and said to the handsome one, "Why don't you take the sacrament; you seemed interested in the story of that poor dying Swede." He replied, "If I was dying I'd take it too, and be glad of the chance, but tain't right according to my notion, unless I was pretty sure to slip my cable in this world."

Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth at Steinway Hall—The Atoning Power of Christ.

Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH preached to a large audience at Steinway Hall, yesterday, from the text, "Behold the Lamb of God, who takest away the Sins of the World." The doctrine of the atonement lies at the foundation of the Christian religion. Without it, Christianity must take its place beside the other religions of mankind; but with this distinguishing peculiarity it stands alone a perfect monument of God's grace, His love, and His forgiveness toward an erring world. This doctrine, the preacher said, was beautifully symbolized in the Paschal Lamb sacrificed by the Israelites, the blood of which was to be sprinkled on the lintel, that the angel of death might pass by that house. John the Baptist, with the memory of the past before him, looking up saw Jesus approaching. To the Hebrews, Jesus was but a man, but the John, looking up, exclaimed, "Behold the Lamb of God," and announced Him to the world as He that taketh away the sins of it. There is but one way for man to escape the burden of sin—come to the Great Physician, come to Him and be healed and relieved. Come all and throw yourself at the feet of Christ, and He will lead you to the haven of rest.

After the sermon a large number present partook of the Lord's Supper, the first time Mr. HEPWORTH has officiated since he left the Church of the Messiah.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Miller Inquiry—The Life Bill and the Mysterious Check.

The Miller investigation was resumed on Saturday by the Legislative Committee, Mr. TOBEY presiding. Mr. DARIUS R. MANGAM, President of the National Trust Company, said he knew nothing of any check being drawn in blank by the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company on the National Trust Company, and that he had never paid any checks drawn by the Company. THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, said a subscription list to procure the passage of the Miller Life bill had been presented to him by Mr. LAWRENCE, last Spring; the sum required was $20,000; his Company was asked for $1,500, and this he paid; other companies were down for amounts ranging from [illegible] to [illegible]; The witness understood that the companies were in favor of the bill, and had paid the amounts they were put down for; since then he had thought he had been imposed on, and that the other companies had paid nothing; he knew nothing of the way the money was to be used. JAMES F. E. HADDEN, Secretary of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified that the affairs of the Company were examined under the direction of Mr. MILLER in March last; the investigation occupied two or three days, and $200 was paid for it; it was not made at the request of the Company; $400 had been paid on account of transfers of stock to Mr. MILLER; no bill had been presented; a letter had been received from the Insurance Department for the first $200, but not for the other.

HENRY E. SHAFT, clerk for the receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, had heard of the report about a $1,000 check having been issued in blank, but had not found the check. He produced the stub check-book, showing that a check had been drawn on the Continental National Bank, under date of Nov. 11, 1870, for $1,000; but that erasures had been made on that part of the stub which should contain the name of the payee, and the purpose for which it was drawn. The check should be in the hands of the receiver, but he did not think they were all there; he had read Mr. DOUGHTY's testimony, and there was a discrepancy between his testimony and the books; there were twelve or fifteen checks in existence, for which there were no corresponding entries, making a difference of $11,000 or $12,000; he had found checks, drawn for losses, raised from their original amounts; a check for $134 was raised to $1,134; these checks were in the possession of the receiver. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., attorney and counsel for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, said he knew nothing of the $1,000 check; without reference to his books, he could not tell whether he had received $1,650 from the Company on Nov. 22, 1870; had paid no one to influence the examination of the Company's affairs, and had had nothing to do with Mr. MILLER in the matter. The examination was adjourned until this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Castle Garden Abuses—Testimony of Commissioners—The Boot and Shoe Swindle.

The Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Messrs. BENNETT, JUDD, GEIG and CAMPBELL, resumed their inquiries into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration at 10 A. M., yesterday, at Castle Garden, with Mr. BENNETT in the Chair. GEORGE F. DALY, a store-keeper and United States Detective Officer at Castle Garden, testified that in 1865 emigrants were charged ten cents for a loaf of bread weighing three ounces less than what it ought to have weighed; it was a common case for them to be induced to sell their gold at 95 when the quoted price in town was 105; he had reported this to Mr. CASSERLY, but he would never heed complaints; witness knew nothing of the abuses that now exist in the Emigration Bureau; if the institution is conducted now as it was five years ago, there is no department of it that is not rotten.

Mr. WM. R. BARR, an agent of the Erie Railroad, and a member of the Emigrant Commission, said that three railroads are in competition for the transportation of emigrants; the charges are all alike. Erie allows a commission of ten per cent. to the brokers of passengers, to the steam-ship companies and to agents. The emigrant buys the ticket himself, is not allowed the ten per cent. The other railroads allow the same percentage.

Mr. WILLY WALLACH, a member of the Board of Emigration, was satisfied with the treatment emigrants receive; he was under the impression that there were too many officials in Castle Garden; in his opinion the disposal of tickets should be left with the Commissioners; the constant competition between the agents of the three lines caused the chief abuses to which the emigrants are subjected; there were many removals from office during the first six months of his holding the position of Commissioner, and the new officers were principally appointed by Mr. FREAR; the bills of the New-York Printing Company were very extravagant; a paid Commission would be of greater benefit to the emigrant; a paid Commission of five ought to receive a salary of $10,000 per year each.

Mr. HODGES, a shoe-maker, testified that he sold boots and shoes to KING for the Commissioners, and that on all these transactions KING made from twenty five to thirty-five per cent. Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of the Williams & Guion line, said he paid the City $1 50 a head for passengers; this money used to be $2 50. A lawyer named NOLAN, engineered a bill through the Legislature to get it reduced on the plea that the fares would be reduced, but they had not been. NOLAN got twenty-five per cent. from the steam-ship companies on the amount saved by the reduction. Mr. LEONARD R. WELLS, the Warden of Ward's Island, testified that when Mr. KING was purchaser, he observed that the price of articles increased and the quality of boots and shoes was very inferior. Mr. THOMAS CANARY, a livery-stable keeper, said he had a contract to remove the emigrants and their baggage at forty cents per piece, regardless of size or weight, from the Garden up to Fiftieth street; Senator NORTON used to be interested with him in this business, which amounts to about $20,000 collected directly from the emigrants themselves; seven or eight thousand dollars a year profit is made thus. JOHN COONAN, Chief Clerk of the Landing Bureau, said that there are a certain number of boarding-house-keepers allowed in the Garden, who have to give an account of the number of people they take away; if complaints are made against them, they are not allowed to enter the Garden again. Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY said he had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with a boarding-house or restaurant; never received any emolument, directly or indirectly, other than his salary for his services rendered. The investigation then adjourned, the Chairman announcing that should the Committee deem a further examination necessary, they would notify the Commissioners.

"The Crown of Woman"—The Last Discourse of Dr. Chapin's Series.

The last of a series of discourses suggested by texts selected from the Book of Proverbs, was delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN at the Universalist Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Its title was "The Crown of Woman," and the text selected was from Proverbs xxxi., verses 29 and 30:

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.
Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

These words, said the reverend speaker, related to her who fills the office of wife and mother, who although living at home does not limit her efforts and her usefulness to that sphere. She extends her hands to the poor and needy, and is always happy in the work of doing good. This is the portrait of true womanhood. No young woman should content herself with being a mere ornament. To pronounce her such is not only insulting; it is injurious as well. When she acts as a mere ornament the condition in which she places herself is a fatal one. The real ornament of the womanly character is constituted of all that makes up the charm of womanhood. Although beauty of form is evanescent, it is not an evil. Often it is the index of a true heart, and then it is truly an ornament. And after all, God has made no beauty more lovely than the beauty of womanhood. Dr. CHAPIN said that the true imperishable ornament of womanhood is her gentle sympathy. So far as man is concerned, happy is he who in his man's bosom carries a mother's heart. True beauty lies in the soul. The reverend gentleman, in speaking of woman's rights, said the condition of obligation and the condition of rights are inseparable. To exercise these, woman must have scope and opportunity. Her obligations compel her to demand her rights. She has a right to develop her nature to the utmost of its power. Whatever power denies this is tyrannical. Woman has the right of doing and being the best she can. The question of woman suffrage was above ridicule. Throwing ridicule at it was like firing pop-guns at a thunder-storm—it may be funny, but it is not forcible. Even if women were to vote, God would still hold society together as he holds the heavens together. Woman should be free to do the work she can do. She has claims to the highest education. In conclusion the preacher counseled young women to be strong, true and faithful, not mere queens of society, but first in acts of mercy and charity, and first in a readiness for all good work.

Personal.

Judge L. BURKE, of Cleveland; Hon. JAS. TILLINGHAST, General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, and Hon. JAMES MCGREW, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. W. FIELDING, of the British Army, and Mr. MALCOLM LOW, of England, are at the Brevoort House. State Senator HORNBINE, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel. United States Senator CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Prof. HINMAN, of Cambridge, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge J. S. GIBSON, of Omaha, and Col. MOFFATT, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Gov. A. S. PADDOCK, of Omaha, and Hon. A. PRINCE, of St. Louis, are at the Hoffman House. Miss BRIDGES arrived from Boston yesterday and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. MAX STRAKOSCH is at the Everett House. Judge S. A. FOOTE, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Clarendon Hotel.

COLLEGE BOATING.

Prospects for Next Season—Harvard Men in Training—The University Crew this Year—Notes from Other Colleges—Where Shall the Next Regatta Take Place?

From the Boston Post.

Although the ice has not yet broken from the rivers, the great event of the year in college boating affairs already casts its shadow before. The new departure inaugurated by Harvard last Summer, by which all colleges are allowed to participate in the regatta, has awakened unwonted enthusiasm among college men, and there is every indication that the college regatta of 1872 will surpass all those which have preceded it, both in the number of contesting crews and in the furore which attends such events. Nothing daunted by the humiliating defeat which the Harvard oarsmen suffered at the hands of their bucolic brethren from the Amherst Agricultural College last year, the boating men at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Williams, Brown, Amherst and Bowdoin are all preparing to dispute the claim of the farmers to the champion flags and to assert the superiority of science over muscle. Nothing has as yet been done with regard to the selection of the time or place of the race, or the making of other arrangements for the aquatic festival, but the Vice-President of the Association, Mr. R. S. RUSSELL, of Harvard, will soon call a convention of representatives from the various Colleges, and the preliminaries will then be arranged. The annual interest in boating matters which is everywhere displayed, however, gives no uncertain sound as to the character of the coming regatta. Even the conservative atmosphere which pervades Amherst College has been made to give way to the new idea, and the clerical professors who not long since denounced this species of athletic sport are contributing their influence and money to the cause.

There is a complaint prevalent among Harvard men that the enthusiasm in boating matters, which has done so much for Harvard oarsmen in the past, is on the decline in the college, and that unless something is done to revive it, Harvard will have only her ancient laurels to boast of. The students complain that such men as BLAKIE, the CROWNINSHIELDS, SIMMONS and others like them are not to be found in their midst today to contribute their energy and muscle to Harvard's prowess. The general interest which used to be felt in boating matters, however, does not display itself at Harvard today. It is said that when a prominent boating man of Harvard was asked a few years ago how he managed to find so much time to give to boating and at the same time keep along with his studies, he replied that his studies in college did interfere with his boating more than they ought to.

The University crew of this year will be made up almost entirely of new men, all the members of last year's crew, with the exceptions of LORING and TUCKER, having been graduated in the last class. LORING, who pulled No. 4 in last year's boat, is now Captain of the crew, and he is carefully superintending the training of his men at the gymnasium. At present there are but nine men working for places in the boat, among whom are R. H. DANA, H. MORSE and W. GOODWIN, all members of last year's Freshman crew which acquitted itself so finely at Ingleside. BLISS, formerly of Amherst College, and a member of the Amherst crew which so distinguished itself at Worcester two years ago, is another prominent candidate for a seat in the boat. It is hoped that TUCKER of last year's University crew, and R. S. RUSSELL, of the '70 University boat, may be persuaded to row this year, but just at present these gentlemen prefer to enjoy their *otium cum dig.* BLAKIE, the Harvard boat-builder, will build one of his inimitable shells for the crew, and he has already sent to England for some Ayling oars, which are said to be by far superior to those hitherto used by college crews. The make-up of the crew will not be finally settled upon until after the men have had an opportunity to practice in their boat, as the manner of feathering the oar and a certain delicate *souplesse*, displayed only in practice, are quite as important considerations in selecting a boating man as are well-knit muscles and broad chests. The Freshmen are not less active in their preparations for making up their crew, the unusually large class affording them a wide field from which to select their men. Their method of training is the same as that pursued by the University men, modified in its severity, of course, so as to suit their feebler frames. They held a meeting last Thursday, and elected W. HARTWELL Captain of their crew, and under him they will undergo a thorough and systematic course of training.

It will be remembered that Yale went off in a huff last year and refused to enter her crews at the race because she could not meet her rival single-handed. She has recently reconsidered her determination, however, and her boating men are now hard at work preparing to participate in the regatta this year. Brown University and Amherst are jubilant over their boating prospects, and the oarsmen at the latter College are far from being discouraged at the prospect of having to go three miles away to reach a river on which to practice their crew.

The Agriculture College crew has not yet emerged from Winter quarters, but it will doubtless ere long be heard from. The College papers are discussing the propriety of excluding the Agricultural crew from the race this year because that institution cannot be included in the list of colleges, in the sense in which that term is generally understood. Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., boasts that she will send a crew to the regatta this year which will be able to spurt alongside of any crews which the colleges of New-England States can muster, and there seems to be no reason why she cannot make good her boast.

There is every prospect of there being a lively discussion between the different colleges as to where the regatta shall be held this year. All are fully agreed that the course at Ingleside is a bad one, and that it must be given up. The course, though "straight away," is not straight, and practically it is not much broader than the course on Lake Quinsigamond, on account of shallows and sand bars; furthermore, the down-stream course affords no opportunity for testing the relative merits of the crews. So far as preferences have been expressed, Harvard and Brown favor the old course at Worcester, while Yale prefers that on the Thames River, near New-London, Conn. The latter course is said to be an excellent one—straight as an arrow for more than three miles, with a width at its narrowest section of a quarter of a mile, between six feet soundings. The locality is about 100 miles from Boston, 120 from New-York, fifty from New-Haven, and ninety from Amherst, and is approached by railroads and steamers from all sides.

THE "BLACK CROOK."

Trouble Among the Artists—The Goat, the Dog, the Man-Ape and Other Animals Fight in a Cage.

The "Black Crook" was performed for the last time at Niblo's Garden, on Saturday. The goat "Alexis" broke his hind legs, and is a candidate for either the hospital or meat market. Yesterday morning the entire "Black Crook" menagerie of animals was caged and set out on Crosby-street sidewalk to be transported to Boston. One cage contained the twin brother of Alexis, a fox, a large hound, a coach dog, two monkeys and a gigantic man-ape. The goat is generally transported in a separate cage, but on this occasion formed one of the happy family. The three monkeys sat at one end of the cage, grasping the bars with their slimy hands and grimacing at the crowd. The goat stood proudly in the centre, supported on the left by the two dogs and fox. The coach dog, desiring to renew his intimacy with the monkeys, attempted to peep in front of the goat, but the latter, resenting the insult, pinned the unlucky canine to the bottom of the cage. The crackling of ribs beneath his repeated butts, and howls of agony from the dog, were heard for a moment. Then, with a deep baying, the hound sprang and attempted to reach the jugular of the goat. But the brother of Alexis met him on the fly, and planted a blow between the eyes that piled him up in his corner. The hound came to time, but here the monkeys joined in the mêlée. The gigantic man-ape sprang upon the back of the goat, and winding his tail around his body, with long sinuous arms, grasped his throat as in a vice, also biting at the dogs, which snapped at everything promiscuously. The monkeys, which were of great size and strength, also wound about the bodies of the different combatants, and formed such an indiscriminate mass, that it was almost impossible to tell which body belonged to one or the other. The bleared eyes and hairy faces of the apes were joined as by serpents folds to the clear-cut heads and soft lips of the dogs, while the horny and stubborn head of the goat looked out from the mass like a Gorgon's visage. The tremendous power of the man-ape here showed itself, for he nearly strangled the dogs, at the same time holding the goat tight beneath him. The monkeys pinched and bit the man-ape, while he was engaged with his more powerful antagonist. The fox, with characteristic cunning, kept out of the way. The barking of the dogs, snarling and almost human cries of the apes, and the uproar in the adjoining cages, surpass description. By the most determined efforts on the part of the keepers, the animals were finally separated, and placed, much injured, in different cages.

Shocking Accident on a Jersey City Ferry-Boat.

Early yesterday morning, the mangled remains of a man were discovered among the machinery of the Jersey City ferry-boat *Newark*. It seems that on Saturday night, when the boats were so greatly delayed in their trips by the storm, the cabins became cold from the heating steam being shut off, all steam being required to drive the boat. Many of the passengers went into the engine-room for warmth, though strictly this is against the rules of the Company; one of those on board the *Newark* appears to have gone too near the machinery, and was caught by it. When the body was found yesterday morning, not a single bone in it was unbroken, nor an inch or an ounce of flesh that was not mangled and bruised. The remains were placed in charge of the Coroner. There was nothing to afford a clue to the identity of the unfortunate man.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Carnival season was brought to a close on Saturday night by a "carnivalistic session" of the Arion, at Arion Hall.

An extensive revival is in progress at St. James M. E. Church, Harlem. Twenty-one converts joined the church yesterday.

A meeting of butchers was held yesterday for the purpose organizing a trades union, and a temporary organization effected.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, THOMAS MORAN was committed for attempting to pick the pocket of JOSEPH SCHELLING.

Mr. C. OSBORNE WARD lectured on the principles of the International Society, last evening, at Masonic Hall. There was a full attendance.

The New-York Conditor Verein, an association of German confectioners, gave an annual masquerade at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, on Saturday night.

The Committee on organization of the German Republican Central Committee met yesterday. Mr. A. A. SCHMIDLER, President, and JOHN F. POLLOK, Secretary.

The International Federal Council held a meeting last evening to arrange the programme for the mass-meeting in Tompkins-square next Thursday. A meeting will be held in Brooklyn on Friday.

The report that Admiral BOGGS was dangerously ill with apoplexy, proves to be incorrect. The Admiral was seized on Thursday with an attack of inflammation of the stomach, but is now convalescent.

Rev. THOMAS BURKE lectured in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, last evening. His discourse, entitled "The Catholic Church the Foster Mother of Liberty," attracted an immense audience.

The next meeting of the Church Conference will be holden at the Chapel of Calvary Church, Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, on Monday, March 4, at 3 P. M. Subject for this meeting, "Minority Representation."

St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, Forty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning in presence of a large congregation. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. E. F. MOLDEHNKE, the pastor.

Yesterday the thermometer marked at 6 A. M., 20°; 11 A. M., 31°; 3 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 33°. Barometer, 29.90, 30.06, 30.02, 30.09. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 31°, 58°, 60°, 55°. There are no indications of snow.

At the Cosmopolitan Conference yesterday, the principles of Government were discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that municipal and national government required a thorough reorganization on Cosmopolitan principles.

A temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Attorney-street Methodist Church, under the auspices of No. 8 Neptune Division of the Sons of Temperance. Addresses were made by Rev. J. J. WHITE and Messrs. LAW and PATTERSON.

LOUISE STEINER was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for stealing $30 from the trunk of BARBARA BEYER. PATRICK DUNN was also committed for stealing newspapers and magazines to the value of $[illegible] from the news-stand of DAVID MORSE.

FREDERICK BURKHOFF, a German sixty years of age, was found at an early hour yesterday morning at the corner of Hester and Baxter streets suffering from a fractured ankle. He stated that he had been knocked down and robbed by some unknown ruffians. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At a late hour on Saturday night JAMES JOHNSON and DANIEL BUCKLEY, employes at the Harlem Gas-works, became engaged in a quarrel, when JOHNSON struck BUCKLEY on the head with a shovel several times, inflicting severe injuries. BUCKLEY was taken to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth-street, and JOHNSON was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

An Episcopal church will be erected at Mineola the coming Summer.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club, of Glen Cove, has been organized with thirteen sail.

Rev. JAMES GREGORY has been ordained pastor of the Baptist Church, Blue Point.

The legal season for trout fishing commences on Long Island, Friday, the 15th inst.

The Shelter Island Camp-meeting Company are contracting for the erection of a large hotel.

The steamer *Brookhaven*, to run between Port Jefferson and Bridgeport, commences her regular trips today.

The Good Templars of Suffolk County have petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a local prohibitory law.

The steel factory at West Hampton, which was expected to make steel from the beach sand, and which cost its New-York owners $130,000, has been sold for $8,000.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALTER & Co., of New-York, have contracted to complete the grading of the Hempstead and New-York Railroad between Valley Stream and Bay Ridge.

This evening the trustees of Whitestone propose to make another attempt to elect a President. The Board stand three and three, and nothing can be done till they organize. The dead lock has existed since Jan. 1.

A number of real estate sales have taken place in Hunter's Point during the past week, the buyers in most cases being parties who have taken their funds from the savings banks, impelled by the fear that the banks are insecure.

The amount of school money appropriated for Suffolk County for the year ending September 30, 1872, is $26,213 91. The population of the county being 46,924, this is about sixty cents to each inhabitant. There are 191 school districts in the county.

Many of the liquor saloons in East New-York, Brownsville and Cypress Hills closed yesterday by order of the Police. About fifteen saloon-keepers refused to obey the order, and complaints have been lodged against them for violating the "Sunday Closing act."

Mr. CHRISTOPHER LUCAS was stopped by two highwaymen in the village of Flushing on Friday night, who demanded his purse and watch. On an intimation that he was affected with small-pox the men left him, dropping in their haste a revolver, which was secured by Mr. LUCAS.

It is generally believed that JOHN VALENTINE, who was found on Friday last lying in the fireplace of his dwelling, his body burned to a crisp, was murdered and robbed. Spots of blood were found on the floor of his dwelling, and a considerable amount of money which he was known to possess was missing.

The brother and friends of the girl ELLEN SIGGINS, who was found dead in her bed on the 24th ult., and who was supposed to have poisoned herself, are making efforts to have the body exhumed and a post-mortem examination held. There appear to be grave suspicions that the girl did not commit suicide, as reported.

A respected resident of Astoria, AUGUSTUS MCLEOD, died last week from the effects of two weeks' confinement in Ludlow-street Jail. Mr. MCLEOD was engaged in the provision trade, New-York, and on an oath that he was about leaving the country, taken by a small creditor, he was incarcerated by Justice PRATT in Ludlow-street Jail, which so affected his mind that he died a few days after being liberated. The suspicions engendered on account of his being thrown into jail brought other creditors down on his business, and although solvent, everything was cleared out before he could get liberated. He leaves a wife and one child.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. TENNEY has been elected Health Officer of the village of Edgwater.

In Richmond County, last week, there were fifteen arrests, four sudden deaths, and three fires.

The Staten Island Quartette Club will give their annual masquerade at Betchell's Hall, Stapleton, this evening.

Thirteen civil and fourteen criminal cases were disposed of in the Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions last week.

The final arrangements for a grand parade and banquet on the 17th inst. were made by the Knights of St. Patrick, at Tompkinsville, last evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

HERBERT H. HALL, the boy who so mysteriously disappeared some time ago, when on his way home to Hoboken, has not been heard of since.

The funeral of WILLIAM T. GOTTINGER, who was fatally injured at the New-Jersey Railroad shop, in Jersey City, on Monday last, took place yesterday, and was attended by the members of the Hudson County Democratic Association.

Yesterday afternoon an eastward-bound freight-train on the Erie Railway ran into another freight-train, standing on the main track, near Middletown, the caboose and one of the freight-cars were thrown from the track, and caught fire from the overturned stove in the car. Loss about $4,000.

A little girl named MCLAUGHLIN, who has been servant to a family named ANDREWS, of South Third-street, Jersey City, was found in the streets, yesterday, nearly frozen and starved to death. She had been turned into the street the night before, with only the covering of a thin cotton dress, and appears to have been subjected by the ANDREWS' family to a systematic course of ill-treatment for some time.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.

Mass-Meeting at the Turnverein Hall—Speeches by F. Bertram, W. J. Jessup and Others.

A mass-meeting of the Cabinet-makers' and Carvers' section of the Eight-hour League was held yesterday in the large hall of the Turnverein Building, East Fourth-street, LUDWIG SCHRADER was elected Chairman. Mr. FREDERICK BERTRAM addressed the meeting on the whole history of the hours of labor from the year 1400 to the present, and urged the necessity of union and co-operation.

WM. J. JESSUP, President of the Working Men's Assembly, was next introduced. He said history tells us that eight hours was a day's work three thousand years ago. Masons believe that Solomon's Temple was built on the eight-hour plan. Mechanics were not yet aware that such a law was on the statute-book. He urged organization to destroy the need of strikes—a strong, united and decided representation to capitalists was all that was wanted. He deprecated strikes. The Eight-hour law was near to success in New-York, said he. Laws had been passed, but were so manipulated in the Legislature that the virtue of the bill had been killed. He insisted on the advantage of a national organization, toward which New-York must take the lead. Other speakers addressed the German sections, and the meeting broke up, subject to a call for another mass-meeting.

The Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, March 2.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 126,000 boxes and 15,000 hhds.; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 23,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 21,000 boxes and 2,800 hhds., including 12,000 boxes and 2,000 hhds. to the United States; operations limited, owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipment and the unfavorable foreign advices; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10 reals ℘ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11@13¼ reals ℘ arrobe. Molasses Sugar flat, 8@8½ reals ℘ arrobe for Nos. 8 to 10; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, irregular at 6¼@8¾ reals ℘ arrobe; fair to good Refining quiet at 9@9¼ reals ℘ arrobe; Grocery Grades dull at 10¼@11¼ reals ℘ arrobe. MOLASSES quiet and weak; Clayed, 5¼@5¾ reals ℘ keg; Muscovado, 5¼@5½ reals ℘ keg. BACON heavy at $13 25@$14 25 ℘ cwt. BUTTER quiet; demand fair, and prices advanced; sales at $29@$37 ℘ quintal. FLOUR irregular at $10@$12 ℘ bbl. HAMS quiet and steady; American Salted, $15@$18 ℘ quintal. LARD firmer; in kegs, $16 75@$17; in tins, $17 75@$18 ℘ quintal. POTATOES, $1 75@$4 ℘ bbl. TALLOW, $12 75@$14 50 ℘ quintal. COAL-OIL weak, 4½ reals ℘ gallon. LUMBER firm; White Pine, $30@$40; Pitch Pine, $35. SHOOKS—Box quiet and steady; Hogshead irregular; Empty Hogsheads, $3. HOOPS quiet; Long Shaved, $67@$80 ℘ M.; Short Shaved, $35 ℘ M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 2.—*In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool*—S. H. Roper, Mr. Weston, R. S. Gard, T. Watts, Francis Mocatta, Titus Rhodes, Emil Bachman, W. D. Ostermann and lady, Miss Amelia Smith, Miss Annie Gospel, Miss H. O. Callaghan, Arthur S. Brock, T. Johnson, Benson Sherwood, T. Kench, Charles Bamford, William Jardin, James D. Hudson, Geo. R. Brown, Mr. Iallam, John Lucas, G. P. Goggin, Mr. King, Richard G. Denning, R. Thomson, Major Ball and Lieut. Wolton, B. A. Bermudal, Mrs. Deming, Master Deming, Wm. Griffith, John Ryall and wife, James Ross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6 29 | Sun sets......5 51 | Moon rises......3 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook......3 11 | Gov. Island......4 00 | Hell Gate......5 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 3.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.
Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.
Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr. John B. Anderson, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Fakir, Chase, New-Bedford.
WIND—Sunset, light N.W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Arr. bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brig J. A. Devereaux, from Alexandria.
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; schrs. E. G. Edwards, from Philadelphia; L. M. Collins, from Greenport, L. I.; Susan Wright, from New-York; Lilly, from New-York; George Savage, from New-York.
VINEYARD HAVEN, March 2.—Arr. schrs. Blondel, from Port Resin, for Danvers; Sarah C. Smith, (three-masted,) from Rockport, Me., for Washington, D. C.; Almira Wooley, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Helene, from Boston, for Mobile.
Sld. schrs. W. S. Gildersleeve, Adonis, (Br.,) J. M. Fiske, Millie Washburne, Hannie Westbrook, Ned Sumter and P. S. Lindsey.
Wind N., cloudy.

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